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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/15838 (22) International Filing Date: 14 July 1999 (14.07.99)  (30) Priority Data: 09/115,453 14 July 1998 (14.07.98) US 09/116,134 14 July 1998 (14.07.98) US 09/159,822 23 September 1998 (23.09.98) US 09/159,812 23 September 1998 (23.09.98) US 09/232,880 15 January 1999 (15.01.99) US 09/232,149 15 January 1999 (15.01.99) US 09/288,946 9 April 1999 (09.04.99) US  (71) Applicant: CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US).  (72) Inventors: DILLON, Davin, Clifford; 21607 N.E. 24th Street, Redmond, WA 98053 (US). HARLOCKER, Susan, Louise; 6203 20th Avenue N.W., Seattle, WA 98107 (US). YUQIU, Jiang; 5001 South 232nd Street, Kent, WA 98032 (US). XU, Jiangchun, 15805 S.E. 43rd Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US). MITCHAM, Jennifer, Lynn; 16677 Northeast 88th Street, Redmond, WA 98052 (US).</p>		<p>(74) Agents: MAKI, David, J. et al.; Seed and Berry LLP, 6300 Columbia, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 (US).  (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer, are disclosed. Compositions may comprise one or more prostate tumor proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may comprise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a prostate tumor protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as prostate cancer. Diagnostic methods based on detecting a prostate tumor protein, or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also provided.</p>		

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## COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein, and to polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for prevention and treatment of prostate cancer, and for the diagnosis and monitoring of such cancers.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among males, with an estimated incidence of 30% in men over the age of 50. Overwhelming clinical evidence shows that human prostate cancer has the propensity to metastasize to bone, and the disease appears to progress inevitably from androgen dependent to androgen refractory status, leading to increased patient mortality. This prevalent disease is currently the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the U.S.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for the disease, prostate cancer remains difficult to treat. Commonly, treatment is based on surgery and/or radiation therapy, but these methods are ineffective in a significant percentage of cases. Two previously identified prostate specific proteins - prostate specific antigen (PSA) and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) - have limited therapeutic and diagnostic potential. For example, PSA levels do not always correlate well with the presence of prostate cancer, being positive in a percentage of non-prostate cancer cases, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Furthermore, PSA measurements correlate with prostate volume, and do not indicate the level of metastasis.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for these and other cancers, prostate cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, the present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of cancer, such as prostate cancer. In one aspect, the present

invention provides polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; (b) sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing sequences under moderately stringent conditions; and (c) complements of any of the sequence of (a) or (b). In certain specific embodiments, such a polypeptide comprises at least a portion, or variant thereof, of a tumor protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380 and 383.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, vaccines are provided. Such vaccines comprise a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a non-specific immune response enhancer.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B cells.

Within related aspects, vaccines are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a non-specific immune response enhancer.

The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions comprising a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier are provided.

Vaccines are further provided, within other aspects, that comprise a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition or vaccine as recited above.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and/or (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited

above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody. The cancer may be prostate cancer.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as diagnostic

kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description and attached drawings. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

Figure 1 illustrates the ability of T cells to kill fibroblasts expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P502S, as compared to control fibroblasts. The percentage lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate the ability of T cells to recognize cells expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P502S. In each case, the number of  $\gamma$ -interferon spots is shown for different numbers of responders. In Figure 2A, data is presented for fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide, as compared to fibroblasts pulsed with a control E75 peptide. In Figure 2B, data is presented for fibroblasts expressing P502S, as compared to fibroblasts expressing HER-2/*neu*.

Figure 3 represents a peptide competition binding assay showing that the P1S#10 peptide, derived from P501S, binds HLA-A2. Peptide P1S#10 inhibits HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58 peptide to CTL clone D150M58 in TNF release bioassay. D150M58 CTL is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58.

Figure 4 illustrates the ability of T cell lines generated from P1S#10 immunized mice to specifically lyse P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets, as compared to EGFP-transduced Jurkat A2Kb. The percent lysis is shown as a series of effector to target ratios, as indicated.

Figure 5 illustrates the ability of a T cell clone to recognize and specifically lyse Jurkat A2Kb cells expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P501S, thereby demonstrating that the P1S#10 peptide may be a naturally processed epitope of the P501S polypeptide.

Figures 6A and 6B are graphs illustrating the specificity of a CD8<sup>+</sup> cell line (3A-1) for a representative prostate tumor antigen (P501S). Figure 6A shows the results of a <sup>51</sup>Cr release assay. The percent specific lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated. Figure 6B shows the production of interferon-gamma by 3A-1 cells stimulated with autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S, at varying effector:target ratios as indicated.

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined cDNA sequence for F1-13

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-12

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for F1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-16  
SEQ ID NO: 5 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-1  
SEQ ID NO: 6 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-9  
SEQ ID NO: 7 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-4  
SEQ ID NO: 8 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-17  
SEQ ID NO: 9 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-17  
SEQ ID NO: 10 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 11 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 12 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1862  
SEQ ID NO: 13 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for N1-1862  
SEQ ID NO: 14 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-13  
SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-13  
SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-19  
SEQ ID NO: 17 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-19  
SEQ ID NO: 18 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-25  
SEQ ID NO: 19 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-25  
SEQ ID NO: 20 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-24  
SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-24  
SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-58  
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SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-63  
SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-63  
SEQ ID NO: 26 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-4  
SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-4  
SEQ ID NO: 28 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-14  
SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-14  
SEQ ID NO: 30 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 31 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-16  
SEQ ID NO: 32 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-21  
SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-48  
SEQ ID NO: 34 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-55  
SEQ ID NO: 35 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-2  
SEQ ID NO: 36 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-6  
SEQ ID NO: 37 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1858  
SEQ ID NO: 38 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1860  
SEQ ID NO: 39 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1861



SEQ ID NO: 40 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1864  
SEQ ID NO: 41 is the determined cDNA sequence for P5  
SEQ ID NO: 42 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8  
SEQ ID NO: 43 is the determined cDNA sequence for P9  
SEQ ID NO: 44 is the determined cDNA sequence for P18  
SEQ ID NO: 45 is the determined cDNA sequence for P20  
SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined cDNA sequence for P29  
SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined cDNA sequence for P30  
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SEQ ID NO: 72 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1A-3905  
SEQ ID NO: 73 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3686  
SEQ ID NO: 74 is the determined cDNA sequence for R1-2330  
SEQ ID NO: 75 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1B-3976  
SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3679

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SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4734  
SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4774  
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SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4796  
SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4807  
SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4810  
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SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1J-4876  
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SEQ ID NO: 108 is the predicted amino acid sequence for F1-12  
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SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for L1-12  
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SEQ ID NO: 112 is the predicted amino acid sequence for J1-17

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SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE13  
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SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4304  
SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4296  
SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4280  
SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-d8fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-H10con  
SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined cDNA sequence for 11-C8rev  
SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6rev  
SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5rev  
SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6 rev  
SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d4fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d9rev  
SEQ ID NO: 218 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3rev  
SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-h11rev  
SEQ ID NO: 221 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f12fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f3rev  
SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined cDNA sequence for P509S

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined cDNA sequence for P510S  
SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703DE5  
SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined cDNA sequence for 9-A11  
SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-C6  
SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-H7  
SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN13  
SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN14  
SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN23  
SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN24  
SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN25  
SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN30  
SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN34  
SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN35  
SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN36  
SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN38  
SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN39  
SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN40  
SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN41  
SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN42  
SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN45  
SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN46  
SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN51  
SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN56  
SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN64  
SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN65  
SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN67  
SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN76  
SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN84  
SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN85  
SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN86  
SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN87  
SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN88  
SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F1  
SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F2  
SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C2  
SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B1  
SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B2

SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D3  
SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A4  
SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F5  
SEQ ID NO: 264 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E6  
SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D6  
SEQ ID NO: 266 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B5  
SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A6  
SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E8  
SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D7  
SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D9  
SEQ ID NO: 271 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C10  
SEQ ID NO: 272 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A9  
SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F12  
SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E12  
SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D11  
SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C11  
SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C12  
SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B12  
SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A12  
SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G2  
SEQ ID NO: 281 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H1  
SEQ ID NO: 282 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H2  
SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A3  
SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A4  
SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C3  
SEQ ID NO: 286 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G4  
SEQ ID NO: 287 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B6  
SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D6  
SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F5  
SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A8  
SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C7  
SEQ ID NO: 292 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D7  
SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8D8  
SEQ ID NO: 294 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E7  
SEQ ID NO: 295 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F8  
SEQ ID NO: 296 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G8  
SEQ ID NO: 297 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B10

SEQ ID NO: 298 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C10  
SEQ ID NO: 299 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E9  
SEQ ID NO: 300 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E10  
SEQ ID NO: 301 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F9  
SEQ ID NO: 302 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H9  
SEQ ID NO: 303 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C12  
SEQ ID NO: 304 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E11  
SEQ ID NO: 305 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E12  
SEQ ID NO: 306 is the amino acid sequence for the peptide PS2#12  
SEQ ID NO: 307 is the determined cDNA sequence for P711P  
SEQ ID NO: 308 is the determined cDNA sequence for P712P  
SEQ ID NO: 309 is the determined cDNA sequence for CLONE23  
SEQ ID NO: 310 is the determined cDNA sequence for P774P  
SEQ ID NO: 311 is the determined cDNA sequence for P775P  
SEQ ID NO: 312 is the determined cDNA sequence for P715P  
SEQ ID NO: 313 is the determined cDNA sequence for P710P  
SEQ ID NO: 314 is the determined cDNA sequence for P767P  
SEQ ID NO: 315 is the determined cDNA sequence for P768P  
SEQ ID NO: 316-325 are the determined cDNA sequences of previously isolated genes  
SEQ ID NO: 326 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PDE5  
SEQ ID NO: 327 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PDE5  
SEQ ID NO: 328 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P6.26  
SEQ ID NO: 329 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P6.26  
SEQ ID NO: 330 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PX-23  
SEQ ID NO: 331 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PX-23  
SEQ ID NO: 332 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for P509S  
SEQ ID NO: 333 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for P707P (also referred to as 11-C9)  
SEQ ID NO: 334 is the determined cDNA sequence for P714P  
SEQ ID NO: 335 is the determined cDNA sequence for P705P (also referred to as 9-F3)  
SEQ ID NO: 336 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P705P  
SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide P1S#10  
SEQ ID NO: 338 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide p5  
SEQ ID NO: 339 is the predicted amino acid sequence of P509S  
SEQ ID NO: 340 is the determined cDNA sequence for P778P  
SEQ ID NO: 341 is the determined cDNA sequence for P786P  
SEQ ID NO: 342 is the determined cDNA sequence for P789P



SEQ ID NO: 343 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens MM46 mRNA

SEQ ID NO: 344 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens TNF-alpha stimulated ABC protein (ABC50) mRNA

SEQ ID NO: 345 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens mRNA for E-cadherin

SEQ ID NO: 346 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Human nuclear-encoded mitochondrial serine hydroxymethyltransferase (SHMT)

SEQ ID NO: 347 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens natural resistance-associated macrophage protein2 (NRAMP2)

SEQ ID NO: 348 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens phosphoglucomutase-related protein (PGMRP)

SEQ ID NO: 349 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Human mRNA for proteosome subunit p40

SEQ ID NO: 350 is the determined cDNA sequence for P777P

SEQ ID NO: 351 is the determined cDNA sequence for P779P

SEQ ID NO: 352 is the determined cDNA sequence for P790P

SEQ ID NO: 353 is the determined cDNA sequence for P784P

SEQ ID NO: 354 is the determined cDNA sequence for P776P

SEQ ID NO: 355 is the determined cDNA sequence for P780P

SEQ ID NO: 356 is the determined cDNA sequence for P544S

SEQ ID NO: 357 is the determined cDNA sequence for P745S

SEQ ID NO: 358 is the determined cDNA sequence for P782P

SEQ ID NO: 359 is the determined cDNA sequence for P783P

SEQ ID NO: 360 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17984

SEQ ID NO: 361 is the determined cDNA sequence for P787P

SEQ ID NO: 362 is the determined cDNA sequence for P788P

SEQ ID NO: 363 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17994

SEQ ID NO: 364 is the determined cDNA sequence for P781P

SEQ ID NO: 365 is the determined cDNA sequence for P785P

SEQ ID NO: 366-375 are the determined cDNA sequences for splice variants of B305D.

SEQ ID NO: 376 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 366.

SEQ ID NO: 377 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 372.

SEQ ID NO: 378 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 373.

SEQ ID NO: 379 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 374.

SEQ ID NO: 380 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 375.

SEQ ID NO: 381 is the determined cDNA sequence for B716P.

SEQ ID NO: 382 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for P711P.

SEQ ID NO: 383 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P711P.

SEQ ID NO: 384 is the cDNA sequence for P1000C.

SEQ ID NO: 385 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-82.

SEQ ID NO:386 is the cDNA sequence for 23320.

SEQ ID NO:387 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-69.

SEQ ID NO:388 is the cDNA sequence for L-iditol-2-dehydrogenase.

SEQ ID NO:389 is the cDNA sequence for 23379.

SEQ ID NO:390 is the cDNA sequence for 23381.

SEQ ID NO:391 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0122.

SEQ ID NO:392 is the cDNA sequence for 23399.

SEQ ID NO:393 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:394 is the cDNA sequence for HCLBP.

SEQ ID NO:395 is the cDNA sequence for transglutaminase.

SEQ ID NO:396 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:397 is the cDNA sequence for PAP.

SEQ ID NO:398 is the cDNA sequence for Ets transcription factor PDEF.

SEQ ID NO:399 is the cDNA sequence for hTGR.

SEQ ID NO:400 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0295.

SEQ ID NO:401 is the cDNA sequence for 22545.

SEQ ID NO:402 is the cDNA sequence for 22547.

SEQ ID NO:403 is the cDNA sequence for 22548.

SEQ ID NO:404 is the cDNA sequence for 22550.

SEQ ID NO:405 is the cDNA sequence for 22551.

SEQ ID NO:406 is the cDNA sequence for 22552.

SEQ ID NO:407 is the cDNA sequence for 22553.

SEQ ID NO:408 is the cDNA sequence for 22558.

SEQ ID NO:409 is the cDNA sequence for 22562.

SEQ ID NO:410 is the cDNA sequence for 22565.

SEQ ID NO:411 is the cDNA sequence for 22567.

SEQ ID NO:412 is the cDNA sequence for 22568.

SEQ ID NO:413 is the cDNA sequence for 22570.

SEQ ID NO:414 is the cDNA sequence for 22571.  
SEQ ID NO:415 is the cDNA sequence for 22572.  
SEQ ID NO:416 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.  
SEQ ID NO:417 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.  
SEQ ID NO:418 is the cDNA sequence for 22575.  
SEQ ID NO:419 is the cDNA sequence for 22580.  
SEQ ID NO:420 is the cDNA sequence for 22581.  
SEQ ID NO:421 is the cDNA sequence for 22582.  
SEQ ID NO:422 is the cDNA sequence for 22583.  
SEQ ID NO:423 is the cDNA sequence for 22584.  
SEQ ID NO:424 is the cDNA sequence for 22585.  
SEQ ID NO:425 is the cDNA sequence for 22586.  
SEQ ID NO:426 is the cDNA sequence for 22587.  
SEQ ID NO:427 is the cDNA sequence for 22588.  
SEQ ID NO:428 is the cDNA sequence for 22589.  
SEQ ID NO:429 is the cDNA sequence for 22590.  
SEQ ID NO:430 is the cDNA sequence for 22591.  
SEQ ID NO:431 is the cDNA sequence for 22592.  
SEQ ID NO:432 is the cDNA sequence for 22593.  
SEQ ID NO:433 is the cDNA sequence for 22594.  
SEQ ID NO:434 is the cDNA sequence for 22595.  
SEQ ID NO:435 is the cDNA sequence for 22596.  
SEQ ID NO:436 is the cDNA sequence for 22847.  
SEQ ID NO:437 is the cDNA sequence for 22848.  
SEQ ID NO:438 is the cDNA sequence for 22849.  
SEQ ID NO:439 is the cDNA sequence for 22851.  
SEQ ID NO:440 is the cDNA sequence for 22852.  
SEQ ID NO:441 is the cDNA sequence for 22853.  
SEQ ID NO:442 is the cDNA sequence for 22854.  
SEQ ID NO:443 is the cDNA sequence for 22855.  
SEQ ID NO:444 is the cDNA sequence for 22856.  
SEQ ID NO:445 is the cDNA sequence for 22857.  
SEQ ID NO:446 is the cDNA sequence for 23601.  
SEQ ID NO:447 is the cDNA sequence for 23602.  
SEQ ID NO:448 is the cDNA sequence for 23605.  
SEQ ID NO:449 is the cDNA sequence for 23606.  
SEQ ID NO:450 is the cDNA sequence for 23612.

SEQ ID NO:451 is the cDNA sequence for 23614.  
SEQ ID NO:452 is the cDNA sequence for 23618.  
SEQ ID NO:453 is the cDNA sequence for 23622.  
SEQ ID NO:454 is the cDNA sequence for folate hydrolase.  
SEQ ID NO:455 is the cDNA sequence for LIM protein.  
SEQ ID NO:456 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.  
SEQ ID NO:457 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.  
SEQ ID NO:458 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.  
SEQ ID NO:459 is the cDNA sequence for 23045.  
SEQ ID NO:460 is the cDNA sequence for 23032.  
SEQ ID NO:461 is the cDNA sequence for 23054.  
SEQ ID NOs:462-467 are cDNA sequences for known genes.  
SEQ ID NOs:468-471 are cDNA sequences for P710P.  
SEQ ID NO:472 is a cDNA sequence for P1001C.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The compositions described herein may include prostate tumor polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, binding agents such as antibodies, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and/or immune system cells (*e.g.*, T cells). Polypeptides of the present invention generally comprise at least a portion (such as an immunogenic portion) of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof. A "prostate tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed in prostate tumor cells at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in a normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. Certain prostate tumor proteins are tumor proteins that react detectably (within an immunoassay, such as an ELISA or Western blot) with antisera of a patient afflicted with prostate cancer. Polynucleotides of the subject invention generally comprise a DNA or RNA sequence that encodes all or a portion of such a polypeptide, or that is complementary to such a sequence. Antibodies are generally immune system proteins, or antigen-binding fragments thereof, that are capable of binding to a polypeptide as described above. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B-cells that express a polypeptide as described above. T cells that may be employed within such compositions are generally T cells that are specific for a polypeptide as described above.

The present invention is based on the discovery of human prostate tumor proteins. Sequences of polynucleotides encoding certain tumor proteins, or portions thereof, are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472. Sequences of polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a tumor protein are provided in SEQ ID NOs:112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380 and 383.

#### PROSTATE TUMOR PROTEIN POLYNUCLEOTIDES

Any polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein or a portion or other variant thereof as described herein is encompassed by the present invention. Preferred polynucleotides comprise at least 15 consecutive nucleotides, preferably at least 30 consecutive nucleotides and more preferably at least 45 consecutive nucleotides, that encode a portion of a prostate tumor protein. More preferably, a polynucleotide encodes an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein. Polynucleotides complementary to any such sequences are also encompassed by the present invention. Polynucleotides may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a prostate tumor protein or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to a native tumor protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native prostate tumor protein or a portion thereof.

Two polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acids in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50,

in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenesis pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the “percentage of sequence identity” is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Variants may also, or alternatively, be substantially homologous to a native gene, or a portion or complement thereof. Such polynucleotide variants are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions to a naturally occurring DNA sequence encoding a native prostate tumor protein (or a complementary sequence). Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to

the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Polynucleotides may be prepared using any of a variety of techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for tumor-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least five fold greater in a prostate tumor than in normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as prostate tumor cells. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (*e.g.*, a prostate tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (*e.g.*, by nick-translation or end-labeling with  $^{32}\text{P}$ ) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (*see* Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using

standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using, for example, software well known in the art. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see* Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5' and 3' of a known sequence. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (*e.g.*, NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence.

Certain nucleic acid sequences of cDNA molecules encoding at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472. Isolation of these



polynucleotides is described below. Each of these prostate tumor proteins was overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (*see* Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983). Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a prostate tumor protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (e.g., by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a prostate tumor polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (*i.e.*, an antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a tumor protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation, which compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (*see* Gee et al., *In Huber and Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (e.g., promoter, enhancer or transcription initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such

as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl- methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Within certain embodiments, polynucleotides may be formulated so as to permit entry into a cell of a mammal, and expression therein. Such formulations are particularly useful for therapeutic purposes, as described below. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that there are many ways to achieve expression of a polynucleotide in a target cell, and any suitable method may be employed. For example, a polynucleotide may be incorporated into a viral vector such as, but not limited to, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, retrovirus, or vaccinia or other pox virus (e.g., avian pox virus). Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (i.e., an artificial membrane vesicle). The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.

#### PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Within the context of the present invention, polypeptides may comprise at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof, as described herein. As noted above, a "prostate tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed by prostate tumor cells. Proteins that are prostate tumor proteins also react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA) with antisera from a patient with prostate cancer. Polypeptides as described herein may be of any length. Additional sequences derived from

the native protein and/or heterologous sequences may be present, and such sequences may (but need not) possess further immunogenic or antigenic properties.

An "immunogenic portion," as used herein is a portion of a protein that is recognized (*i.e.*, specifically bound) by a B-cell and/or T-cell surface antigen receptor. Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least 10, and still more preferably at least 20 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof. Certain preferred immunogenic portions include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain have been deleted. Other preferred immunogenic portions may contain a small N- and/or C-terminal deletion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native prostate tumor protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Protein A.

As noted above, a composition may comprise a variant of a native prostate tumor protein. A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from a native prostate tumor protein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide is not substantially diminished. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein.

Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein. Polypeptide variants preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as described above) to the identified polypeptides.

Preferably, a variant contains conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide.

As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (e.g., poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

Polypeptides may be prepared using any of a variety of well known techniques. Recombinant polypeptides encoded by DNA sequences as described above may be readily prepared from the DNA sequences using any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a DNA molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are

*E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line such as COS or CHO. Supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein or polypeptide into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant polypeptide.

Portions and other variants having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may also be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein.

Fusion proteins may generally be prepared using standard techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion protein is expressed as a recombinant protein, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused protein, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into

the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see, for example, Stoute et al. New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as

amidase LYTA (encoded by the *Lyta* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

In general, polypeptides (including fusion proteins) and polynucleotides as described herein are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide or polynucleotide is one that is removed from its original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure. A polynucleotide is considered to be isolated if, for example, it is cloned into a vector that is not a part of the natural environment.

#### BINDING AGENTS

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a prostate tumor protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a prostate tumor protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a prostate tumor protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example, determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about  $10^3$  L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a cancer, such as prostate cancer, using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a prostate tumor protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a cancer in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without the cancer. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (e.g., blood, sera, urine and/or tumor biopsies) from

patients with and without a cancer (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (i.e., reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient



time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{123}\text{I}$ ,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{188}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{211}\text{At}$ , and  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, Shigella toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (e.g., covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (e.g., via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (e.g., a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and

thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in the bed of a resected tumor. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density on the tumor, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

#### T CELLS

Immunotherapeutic compositions may also, or alternatively, comprise T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein. Such cells may generally be prepared *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, using standard procedures. For example, T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the CEPRATE™ system, available from CellPro Inc., Bothell WA (*see also* U.S. Patent No. 5,240,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

T cells may be stimulated with a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor polypeptide and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide. Preferably, a prostate tumor polypeptide or polynucleotide is present within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

T cells are considered to be specific for a prostate tumor polypeptide if the T cells kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer Res.* 54:1065-1070, 1994. Alternatively, detection of the proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (*e.g.*, by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a prostate tumor polypeptide (100 ng/ml - 100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml - 25 µg/ml) for 3 - 7 days should result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (*e.g.*, TNF or IFN-γ) is indicative of T cell activation (*see* Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, vol. 1, Wiley Interscience

(Greene 1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup>. Prostate tumor protein-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from either a patient or a related, or unrelated, donor and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

For therapeutic purposes, CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells that proliferate in response to a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Proliferation of such T cells *in vitro* may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a prostate tumor polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize a prostate tumor polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of a prostate tumor protein can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND VACCINES

Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more such compounds and a non-specific immune response enhancer. A non-specific immune response enhancer may be any substance that enhances an immune response to an exogenous antigen. Examples of non-specific immune response enhancers include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; *see e.g.*, Fullerton, U.S. Patent No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic portions of other tumor antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998,

and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (e.g., neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (e.g., glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g., aluminum hydroxide) and/or

preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of non-specific immune response enhancers may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, the adjuvant composition is preferably designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- $\beta$ ) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc. (Hamilton, MT; see US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21, which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is

quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprises an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210. Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient.

The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule or sponge that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets tumor cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-tumor effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic antitumor immunity (*see* Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*) and based on the lack of differentiation markers of B cells (CD19 and CD20), T cells (CD3), monocytes (CD14) and natural killer cells (CD56), as determined using standard assays. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-

surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (*see* Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF $\alpha$  to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF $\alpha$ , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc $\gamma$  receptor, mannose receptor and DEC-205 marker. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80 and CD86).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the prostate tumor polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the prostate tumor polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that



provides T cell help (e.g., a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

#### CANCER THERAPY

In further aspects of the present invention, the compositions described herein may be used for immunotherapy of cancer, such as prostate cancer. Within such methods, pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines are typically administered to a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may or may not be afflicted with cancer. Accordingly, the above pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be used to prevent the development of a cancer or to treat a patient afflicted with a cancer. A cancer may be diagnosed using criteria generally accepted in the art, including the presence of a malignant tumor. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment such as administration of radiotherapy or conventional chemotherapeutic drugs.

Within certain embodiments, immunotherapy may be active immunotherapy, in which treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (such as polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein).

Within other embodiments, immunotherapy may be passive immunotherapy, in which treatment involves the delivery of agents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T cells as discussed above, T lymphocytes (such as CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD4<sup>+</sup> T-helper tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells and lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells and antigen-presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing a polypeptide provided herein. T cell receptors and antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides recited herein may be cloned, expressed and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for adoptive immunotherapy. The polypeptides provided herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as described above and in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164) for passive immunotherapy.

Effector cells may generally be obtained in sufficient quantities for adoptive immunotherapy by growth *in vitro*, as described herein. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific effector cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. Such *in vitro* culture conditions typically use intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines (such as IL-2) and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, immunoreactive polypeptides as provided herein

may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate a sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast or B cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides or transfected with one or more polynucleotides using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen-presenting cells can be transfected with a polynucleotide having a promoter appropriate for increasing expression in a recombinant virus or other expression system. Cultured effector cells for use in therapy must be able to grow and distribute widely, and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have shown that cultured effector cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (see, for example, Cheever et al., *Immunological Reviews* 157:177, 1997).

Alternatively, a vector expressing a polypeptide recited herein may be introduced into antigen presenting cells taken from a patient and clonally propagated *ex vivo* for transplant back into the same patient. Transfected cells may be reintroduced into the patient using any means known in the art, preferably in sterile form by intravenous, intracavitary, intraperitoneal or intratumor administration.

Routes and frequency of administration of the therapeutic compositions disclosed herein, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual, and may be readily established using standard techniques. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (e.g., intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (e.g., by aspiration) or orally. Preferably, between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 52 week period. Preferably, 6 doses are administered, at intervals of 1 month, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of a compound that, when administered as described above, is capable of promoting an anti-tumor immune response, and is at least 10-50% above the basal (i.e., untreated) level. Such response can be monitored by measuring the anti-tumor antibodies in a patient or by vaccine-dependent generation of cytolytic effector cells capable of killing the patient's tumor cells *in vitro*. Such vaccines should also be capable of causing an immune response that leads to an improved clinical outcome (e.g., more frequent remissions, complete or partial or longer disease-free survival) in vaccinated patients as compared to non-vaccinated patients. In general, for pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising one or more polypeptides, the amount of each polypeptide present in a dose ranges from about 100 µg to 5 mg per kg of host. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such

a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome (e.g., more frequent remissions, complete or partial, or longer disease-free survival) in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a prostate tumor protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

#### METHODS FOR DETECTING CANCER

In general, a cancer may be detected in a patient based on the presence of one or more prostate tumor proteins and/or polynucleotides encoding such proteins in a biological sample (for example, blood, sera, urine and/or tumor biopsies) obtained from the patient. In other words, such proteins may be used as markers to indicate the presence or absence of a cancer such as prostate cancer. In addition, such proteins may be useful for the detection of other cancers. The binding agents provided herein generally permit detection of the level of antigen that binds to the agent in the biological sample. Polynucleotide primers and probes may be used to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein, which is also indicative of the presence or absence of a cancer. In general, a prostate tumor sequence should be present at a level that is at least three fold higher in tumor tissue than in normal tissue

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding agent to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. *See, e.g., Harlow and Lanc, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient may be determined by (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent; (b) detecting in the sample a level of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the level of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value.

In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding agent immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group and specifically binds to the binding agent/polypeptide complex. Such detection reagents may comprise, for example, a binding agent that specifically binds to the polypeptide or an antibody or other agent that specifically binds to the binding agent, such as an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or a lectin. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding agent after incubation of the binding agent with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding agent is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding

agent. Suitable polypeptides for use within such assays include full length prostate tumor proteins and portions thereof to which the binding agent binds, as described above.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the tumor protein may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the agent and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about 10  $\mu$ g, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (*see, e.g.*, Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody complexes and a detection reagent (preferably a second antibody capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide) containing a reporter group is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is a period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with prostate cancer. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. The second antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support. Preferred reporter groups include those groups recited above.

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of a cancer, such as prostate cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value for the detection of a cancer is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with samples from patients without the cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for the cancer. In an alternate preferred

embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for a cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the binding agent is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized binding agent as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled binding agent then binds to the binding agent-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second binding agent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second binding agent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which binding agent is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing second binding agent and to the area of immobilized binding agent. Concentration of second binding agent at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of a cancer. Typically, the concentration of second binding agent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of binding agent immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferred binding agents for use in such assays are antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the tumor proteins or binding agents of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. For example, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the above protocols may be readily modified to use prostate tumor polypeptides to

detect antibodies that bind to such polypeptides in a biological sample. The detection of such prostate tumor protein specific antibodies may correlate with the presence of a cancer.

A cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the presence of T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. Within certain methods, a biological sample comprising CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient is incubated with a prostate tumor polypeptide, a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide and/or an APC that expresses at least an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, and the presence or absence of specific activation of the T cells is detected. Suitable biological samples include, but are not limited to, isolated T cells. For example, T cells may be isolated from a patient by routine techniques (such as by Ficoll/Hypaque density gradient centrifugation of peripheral blood lymphocytes). T cells may be incubated *in vitro* for 2-9 days (typically 4 days) at 37°C with prostate tumor polypeptide (*e.g.*, 5 - 25 µg/ml). It may be desirable to incubate another aliquot of a T cell sample in the absence of prostate tumor polypeptide to serve as a control. For CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating proliferation of the T cells. For CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating cytolytic activity. A level of proliferation that is at least two fold greater and/or a level of cytolytic activity that is at least 20% greater than in disease-free patients indicates the presence of a cancer in the patient.

As noted above, a cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the level of mRNA encoding a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify a portion of a prostate tumor cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for (*i.e.*, hybridizes to) a polynucleotide encoding the prostate tumor protein. The amplified cDNA is then separated and detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes that specifically hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein in a biological sample.

To permit hybridization under assay conditions, oligonucleotide primers and probes should comprise an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to a portion of a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein that is at least 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least 20 nucleotides, in length. Preferably, oligonucleotide primers and/or probes will hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide disclosed herein under moderately stringent conditions, as defined above. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the diagnostic methods described herein preferably are at least 10-40 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers

comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, of a DNA molecule having a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375 and 381. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.*, 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

One preferred assay employs RT-PCR, in which PCR is applied in conjunction with reverse transcription. Typically, RNA is extracted from a biological sample, such as biopsy tissue, and is reverse transcribed to produce cDNA molecules. PCR amplification using at least one specific primer generates a cDNA molecule, which may be separated and visualized using, for example, gel electrophoresis. Amplification may be performed on biological samples taken from a test patient and from an individual who is not afflicted with a cancer. The amplification reaction may be performed on several dilutions of cDNA spanning two orders of magnitude. A two-fold or greater increase in expression in several dilutions of the test patient sample as compared to the same dilutions of the non-cancerous sample is typically considered positive.

In another embodiment, the disclosed compositions may be used as markers for the progression of cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of a cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) or polynucleotide evaluated. For example, the assays may be performed every 24-72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, a cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide or polynucleotide detected increases over time. In contrast, the cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide or polynucleotide either remains constant or decreases with time.

Certain *in vivo* diagnostic assays may be performed directly on a tumor. One such assay involves contacting tumor cells with a binding agent. The bound binding agent may then be detected directly or indirectly via a reporter group. Such binding agents may also be used in histological applications. Alternatively, polynucleotide probes may be used within such applications.

As noted above, to improve sensitivity, multiple prostate tumor protein markers may be assayed within a given sample. It will be apparent that binding agents specific for different proteins provided herein may be combined within a single assay. Further, multiple primers or probes may be used concurrently. The selection of tumor protein markers may be based on routine experiments to determine combinations that results in optimal sensitivity. In addition, or alternatively, assays for tumor proteins provided herein may be combined with assays for other known tumor antigens.



#### DIAGNOSTIC KITS

The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein. Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct or indirect detection of antibody binding.

Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

## EXAMPLES

### EXAMPLE 1

#### ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library was constructed from prostate tumor poly A<sup>+</sup> RNA using a Superscript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning kit (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD 20897) following the manufacturer's protocol. Specifically, prostate tumor tissues were homogenized with polytron (Kinematica, Switzerland) and total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (BRL Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer. The poly A<sup>+</sup> RNA was then purified using a Qiagen oligotex spin column mRNA purification kit (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, CA 91355) according to the manufacturer's protocol. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the NotI/Oligo-dT18 primer. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized, ligated with EcoRI/BAXI adaptors (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and digested with NotI. Following size fractionation with Chroma Spin-1000 columns (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), the cDNA was ligated into the EcoRI/NotI site of pCDNA3.1 (Invitrogen) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells (BRL Life Technologies) by electroporation.

Using the same procedure, a normal human pancreas cDNA expression library was prepared from a pool of six tissue specimens (Clontech). The cDNA libraries were characterized by determining the number of independent colonies, the percentage of clones that carried insert, the average insert size and by sequence analysis. The prostate tumor library contained  $1.64 \times 10^7$  independent colonies, with 70% of clones having an insert and the average insert size being 1745 base pairs. The normal pancreas cDNA library contained  $3.3 \times 10^6$  independent colonies, with 69% of clones having inserts and the average insert size being 1120 base pairs. For both libraries, sequence analysis showed that the majority of clones had a full length cDNA sequence and were synthesized from mRNA, with minimal rRNA and mitochondrial DNA contamination.

cDNA library subtraction was performed using the above prostate tumor and normal pancreas cDNA libraries, as described by Hara *et al.* (*Blood*, 84:189-199, 1994) with some modifications. Specifically, a prostate tumor-specific subtracted cDNA library was generated as follows. Normal pancreas cDNA library (70 µg) was digested with EcoRI, NotI, and SfuI, followed by a filling-in reaction with DNA polymerase Klenow fragment. After phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, the DNA was dissolved in 100 µl of

H<sub>2</sub>O, heat-denatured and mixed with 100  $\mu$ l (100  $\mu$ g) of Photoprobe biotin (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). As recommended by the manufacturer, the resulting mixture was irradiated with a 270 W sunlamp on ice for 20 minutes. Additional Photoprobe biotin (50  $\mu$ l) was added and the biotinylation reaction was repeated. After extraction with butanol five times, the DNA was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in 23  $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O to form the driver DNA.

To form the tracer DNA, 10  $\mu$ g prostate tumor cDNA library was digested with BamHI and XhoI, phenol chloroform extracted and passed through Chroma spin-400 columns (Clontech). Following ethanol precipitation, the tracer DNA was dissolved in 5  $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O. Tracer DNA was mixed with 15  $\mu$ l driver DNA and 20  $\mu$ l of 2 x hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl/10 mM EDTA/50 mM HEPES pH 7.5/0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate), overlaid with mineral oil, and heat-denatured completely. The sample was immediately transferred into a 68 °C water bath and incubated for 20 hours (long hybridization [LH]). The reaction mixture was then subjected to a streptavidin treatment followed by phenol/chloroform extraction. This process was repeated three more times. Subtracted DNA was precipitated, dissolved in 12  $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O, mixed with 8  $\mu$ l driver DNA and 20  $\mu$ l of 2 x hybridization buffer, and subjected to a hybridization at 68 °C for 2 hours (short hybridization [SH]). After removal of biotinylated double-stranded DNA, subtracted cDNA was ligated into BamHI/XhoI site of chloramphenicol resistant pBCSK<sup>+</sup> (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA 92037) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells by electroporation to generate a prostate tumor specific subtracted cDNA library (referred to as "prostate subtraction 1").

To analyze the subtracted cDNA library, plasmid DNA was prepared from 100 independent clones, randomly picked from the subtracted prostate tumor specific library and grouped based on insert size. Representative cDNA clones were further characterized by DNA sequencing with a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A (Foster City, CA). Six cDNA clones, hereinafter referred to as F1-13, F1-12, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4, were shown to be abundant in the subtracted prostate-specific cDNA library. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for F1-12 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 2 and 3, respectively, with determined 3' cDNA sequences for F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 and 4-7, respectively.

The cDNA sequences for the isolated clones were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases (release 96). Four of the prostate tumor cDNA clones, F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, and H1-4, were determined to encode the following previously identified proteins: prostate specific antigen (PSA), human glandular kallikrein, human tumor expression enhanced gene, and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. H1-9 was found to be identical to a previously identified human

autonomously replicating sequence. No significant homologies to the cDNA sequence for F1-12 were found.

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of a full-length cDNA sequence for F1-12. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 107, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 108.

To clone less abundant prostate tumor specific genes, cDNA library subtraction was performed by subtracting the prostate tumor cDNA library described above with the normal pancreas cDNA library and with the three most abundant genes in the previously subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library: human glandular kallikrein, prostate specific antigen (PSA), and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. Specifically, 1 µg each of human glandular kallikrein, PSA and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II cDNAs in pCDNA3.1 were added to the driver DNA and subtraction was performed as described above to provide a second subtracted cDNA library hereinafter referred to as the "subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike".

Twenty-two cDNA clones were isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-17, L1-12, N1-1862, J1-13, J1-19, J1-25, J1-24, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4 and L1-14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27 and 28-29, respectively. The determined 3' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-12, J1-16, J1-21, K1-48, K1-55, L1-2, L1-6, N1-1858, N1-1860, N1-1861, N1-1864 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 30-40, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to three of the five most abundant DNA species, (J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862; SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11 and 12-13, respectively). Of the remaining two most abundant species, one (J1-12; SEQ ID NO:30) was found to be identical to the previously identified human pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, and the other (K1-48; SEQ ID NO:33) was determined to have some homology to *R. norvegicus* mRNA for 2-arylpropionyl-CoA epimerase. Of the 17 less abundant cDNA clones isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, four (J1-16, K1-55, L1-6 and N1-1864; SEQ ID NOS:31, 34, 36 and 40, respectively) were found to be identical to previously identified sequences, two (J1-21 and N1-1860; SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 38, respectively) were found to show some homology to non-human sequences, and two (L1-2 and N1-1861; SEQ ID NOS: 35 and 39, respectively) were found to show some homology to known human sequences. No significant homologies were found to the polypeptides J1-13, J1-19, J1-24, J1-25, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4, L1-14 (SEQ ID NOS: 14-15, 16-17, 20-21, 18-19, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, respectively).

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of full length cDNA sequences for J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862 (SEQ ID NOS: 109-111, respectively). The corresponding predicted

amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 112-114. L1-12 is also referred to as P501S.

In a further experiment, four additional clones were identified by subtracting a prostate tumor cDNA library with normal prostate cDNA prepared from a pool of three normal prostate poly A+ RNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 2"). The determined cDNA sequences for these clones, hereinafter referred to as U1-3064, U1-3065, V1-3692 and 1A-3905, are provided in SEQ ID NO: 69-72, respectively. Comparison of the determined sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to U1-3065.

A second subtraction with spike (referred to as "prostate subtraction spike 2") was performed by subtracting a prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike with normal pancreas cDNA library and further spiked with PSA, J1-17, pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, mitochondrial DNA, cytochrome c oxidase subunit II, N1-1862, autonomously replicating sequence, L1-12 and tumor expression enhanced gene. Four additional clones, hereinafter referred to as V1-3686, R1-2330, 1B-3976 and V1-3679, were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 73-76, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to V1-3686 and R1-2330.

Further analysis of the three prostate subtractions described above (prostate subtraction 2, subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, and prostate subtraction spike 2) resulted in the identification of sixteen additional clones, referred to as 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1G-4734, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4810, 1I-4811, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 77-92, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4741, 1G-4734, 1I-4807, 1J-4876 and 1K-4896 (SEQ ID NOS: 79, 81, 87, 90 and 92, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4807, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 179-188 and 191-193, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1I-4810 and 1I-4811, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 189 and 190, respectively.

Additional studies with prostate subtraction spike 2 resulted in the isolation of three more clones. Their sequences were determined as described above and compared to the most recent GenBank. All three clones were found to have homology to known genes, which are Cysteine-rich protein, KIAA0242, and KIAA0280 (SEQ ID NO: 317, 319, and 320, respectively). Further analysis of these clones by Synteni microarray (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA) demonstrated that all three clones were over-expressed in most prostate tumors and

prostate BPH, as well as in the majority of normal prostate tissues tested, but low expression in all other normal tissues.

An additional subtraction was performed by subtracting a normal prostate cDNA library with normal pancreas cDNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 3"). This led to the identification of six additional clones referred to as 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766, 1H-4770, 1H-4771 and 1H-4772 (SEQ ID NOS: 93-98). Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4761 and 1H-4771 (SEQ ID NOS: 93 and 97, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766 and 1H-4772 provided in SEQ ID NOS: 194-196 and 199, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1H-4770 and 1H-4771, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 197 and 198, respectively.

Subtraction of a prostate tumor cDNA library, prepared from a pool of polyA+ RNA from three prostate cancer patients, with a normal pancreas cDNA library (prostate subtraction 4) led to the identification of eight clones, referred to as 1D-4297, 1D-4309, 1D-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280 (SEQ ID NOS: 99-107). These sequences were compared to those in the gene bank as described above. No significant homologies were found to 1D-4283 and 1D-4304 (SEQ ID NOS: 103 and 104, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1D-4309, 1D-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 200-206, respectively.

cDNA clones isolated in prostate subtraction 1 and prostate subtraction 2, described above, were colony PCR amplified and their mRNA expression levels in prostate tumor, normal prostate and in various other normal tissues were determined using microarray technology (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA). Briefly, the PCR amplification products were dotted onto slides in an array format, with each product occupying a unique location in the array. mRNA was extracted from the tissue sample to be tested, reverse transcribed, and fluorescent-labeled cDNA probes were generated. The microarrays were probed with the labeled cDNA probes, the slides scanned and fluorescence intensity was measured. This intensity correlates with the hybridization intensity. Two clones (referred to as P509S and P510S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate and expressed at low levels in all other normal tissues tested (liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon). The determined cDNA sequences for P509S and P510S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 223 and 224, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed some homology to previously identified ESTs.

Additional, studies led to the isolation of the full-length cDNA sequence for P509S. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 332, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 339.

## EXAMPLE 2

### DETERMINATION OF TISSUE SPECIFICITY OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Using gene specific primers, mRNA expression levels for the representative prostate tumor polypeptides F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (also referred to as P502S), L1-12 (also referred to as P501S), F1-12 (also referred to as P504S) and N1-1862 (also referred to as P503S) were examined in a variety of normal and tumor tissues using RT-PCR.

Briefly, total RNA was extracted from a variety of normal and tumor tissues using Trizol reagent as described above. First strand synthesis was carried out using 1-2  $\mu$ g of total RNA with SuperScript II reverse transcriptase (BRL Life Technologies) at 42 °C for one hour. The cDNA was then amplified by PCR with gene-specific primers. To ensure the semi-quantitative nature of the RT-PCR,  $\beta$ -actin was used as an internal control for each of the tissues examined. First, serial dilutions of the first strand cDNAs were prepared and RT-PCR assays were performed using  $\beta$ -actin specific primers. A dilution was then chosen that enabled the linear range amplification of the  $\beta$ -actin template and which was sensitive enough to reflect the differences in the initial copy numbers. Using these conditions, the  $\beta$ -actin levels were determined for each reverse transcription reaction from each tissue. DNA contamination was minimized by DNase treatment and by assuring a negative PCR result when using first strand cDNA that was prepared without adding reverse transcriptase.

mRNA Expression levels were examined in four different types of tumor tissue (prostate tumor from 2 patients, breast tumor from 3 patients, colon tumor, lung tumor), and sixteen different normal tissues, including prostate, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, testes, bone marrow and brain. F1-16 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor tissue, colon tumor and normal prostate, and at lower levels in normal liver, skin and testes, with expression being undetectable in the other tissues examined. H1-1 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor, lung tumor, breast tumor, normal prostate, normal colon and normal brain, at much lower levels in normal lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, small intestine, bone marrow, and was not detected in the other tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) and L1-12 (P501S) appear to be specifically over-expressed in prostate, with both genes being expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate but at low to undetectable levels in all the other tissues examined. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors and detectable in normal colon and kidney. The RT-PCR results thus indicate that

F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (P502S), N1-1862 (P503S) and L1-12 (P501S) are either prostate specific or are expressed at significantly elevated levels in prostate.

Further RT-PCR studies showed that F1-12 (P504S) is over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney but not detectable in all other tissues tested. Similarly, R1-2330 was shown to be over-expressed in 40% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney and liver, but not detectable in all other tissues tested. U1-3064 was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, and also expressed in breast and colon tumors, but was not detectable in normal tissues.

RT-PCR characterization of R1-2330, U1-3064 and 1D-4279 showed that these three antigens are over-expressed in prostate and/or prostate tumors.

Northern analysis with four prostate tumors, two normal prostate samples, two BPH prostates, and normal colon, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, brain, stomach, testes, small intestine and bone marrow, showed that L1-12 (P501S) is over-expressed in prostate tumors and normal prostate, while being undetectable in other normal tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) was detected in two prostate tumors and not in the other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in three prostate tumors and to be expressed in normal prostate, colon and kidney, but not in other tissues tested. F1-12 (P504S) was found to be highly expressed in two prostate tumors and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

The microarray technology described above was used to determine the expression levels of representative antigens described herein in prostate tumor, breast tumor and the following normal tissues: prostate, liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon. L1-12 (P501S) was found to be over-expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, with some expression being detected in normal skeletal muscle. Both J1-12 and F1-12 (P504S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor, with expression being lower or undetectable in all other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and at low levels in normal large intestine and normal colon, with expression being undetectable in all other tissues tested. R1-2330 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and to be expressed at lower levels in all other tissues tested. 1D-4279 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, expressed at lower levels in normal spinal cord, and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

Further microarray analysis to specifically address the extent to which P501S (SEQ ID NO: 110) was expressed in breast tumor revealed moderate over-expression not only in breast tumor, but also in metastatic breast tumor (2/31), with negligible to low expression



in normal tissues. This data suggests that P501S may be over-expressed in various breast tumors as well as in prostate tumors.

The expression levels of 32 ESTs (expressed sequence tags) described by Vasmatazis *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998) in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by microarray technology as described above. Two of these clones (referred to as P1000C and P1001C) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and expressed at low to undetectable levels in all other tissues tested (normal aorta, thymus, resting and activated PBMC, epithelial cells, spinal cord, adrenal gland, fetal tissues, skin, salivary gland, large intestine, bone marrow, liver, lung, dendritic cells, stomach, lymph nodes, brain, heart, small intestine, skeletal muscle, colon and kidney). The determined cDNA sequences for P1000C and P1001C are provided in SEQ ID NO: 384 and 472, respectively. The sequence of P1001C was found to show some homology to the previously isolated Human mRNA for JM27 protein. No significant homologies were found to the sequence of P1000C.

The expression of the polypeptide encoded by the full length cDNA sequence for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S; SEQ ID NO: 108) was investigated by immunohistochemical analysis. Rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibodies were generated against the full length P504S protein by standard techniques. Subsequent isolation and characterization of the polyclonal antibodies were also performed by techniques well known in the art. Immunohistochemical analysis showed that the P504S polypeptide was expressed in 100% of prostate carcinoma samples tested (n=5).

The rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody did not appear to label benign prostate cells with the same cytoplasmic granular staining, but rather with light nuclear staining. Analysis of normal tissues revealed that the encoded polypeptide was found to be expressed in some, but not all normal human tissues. Positive cytoplasmic staining with rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody was found in normal human kidney, liver, brain, colon and lung-associated macrophages, whereas heart and bone marrow were negative.

This data indicates that the P504S polypeptide is present in prostate cancer tissues, and that there are qualitative and quantitative differences in the staining between benign prostatic hyperplasia tissues and prostate cancer tissues, suggesting that this polypeptide may be detected selectively in prostate tumors and therefore be useful in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

### EXAMPLE 3

#### ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

A cDNA subtraction library, containing cDNA from normal prostate subtracted with ten other normal tissue cDNAs (brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, placenta, skeletal muscle, spleen and thymus) and then submitted to a first round of PCR amplification, was purchased from Clontech. This library was subjected to a second round of PCR amplification, following the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting cDNA fragments were subcloned into the vector pT7 Blue T-vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transformed into XL-1 Blue MRF' *E. coli* (Stratagene). DNA was isolated from independent clones and sequenced using a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A.

Fifty-nine positive clones were sequenced. Comparison of the DNA sequences of these clones with those in the gene bank, as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 25 of these clones, hereinafter referred to as P5, P8, P9, P18, P20, P30, P34, P36, P38, P39, P42, P49, P50, P53, P55, P60, P64, P65, P73, P75, P76, P79 and P84. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 41-45, 47-52 and 54-65, respectively. P29, P47, P68, P80 and P82 (SEQ ID NO: 46, 53 and 66-68, respectively) were found to show some degree of homology to previously identified DNA sequences. To the best of the inventors' knowledge, none of these sequences have been previously shown to be present in prostate.

Further studies using the PCR-based methodology described above resulted in the isolation of more than 180 additional clones, of which 23 clones were found to show no significant homologies to known sequences. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 115-123, 127, 131, 137, 145, 147-151, 153, 156-158 and 160. Twenty-three clones (SEQ ID NO: 124-126, 128-130, 132-136, 138-144, 146, 152, 154, 155 and 159) were found to show some homology to previously identified ESTs. An additional ten clones (SEQ ID NO: 161-170) were found to have some degree of homology to known genes. Larger cDNA clones containing the P20 sequence represent splice variants of a gene referred to as P703P. The determined DNA sequence for the variants referred to as DE1, DE13 and DE14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 171, 175 and 177, respectively, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 172, 176 and 178, respectively. The determined cDNA sequence for an extended spliced form of P703 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 225. The DNA sequences for the splice variants referred to as DE2 and DE6 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 173 and 174, respectively.

mRNA Expression levels for representative clones in tumor tissues (prostate (n=5), breast (n=2), colon and lung) normal tissues (prostate (n=5), colon, kidney, liver, lung (n=2), ovary (n=2), skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, small intestine and brain), and activated

and non-activated PBMC was determined by RT-PCR as described above. Expression was examined in one sample of each tissue type unless otherwise indicated.

P9 was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor compared to all normal tissues tested except for normal colon which showed comparable expression. P20, a portion of the P703P gene, was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to all twelve normal tissues tested. A modest increase in expression of P20 in breast tumor (n=2), colon tumor and lung tumor was seen compared to all normal tissues except lung (1 of 2). Increased expression of P18 was found in normal prostate, prostate tumor and breast tumor compared to other normal tissues except lung and stomach. A modest increase in expression of P5 was observed in normal prostate compared to most other normal tissues. However, some elevated expression was seen in normal lung and PBMC. Elevated expression of P5 was also observed in prostate tumors (2 of 5), breast tumor and one lung tumor sample. For P30, similar expression levels were seen in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to six of twelve other normal tissues tested. Increased expression was seen in breast tumors, one lung tumor sample and one colon tumor sample, and also in normal PBMC. P29 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to the majority of normal tissues. However, substantial expression of P29 was observed in normal colon and normal lung (2 of 2). P80 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to all other normal tissues tested, with increased expression also being seen in colon tumor.

Further studies resulted in the isolation of twelve additional clones, hereinafter referred to as 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3. The determined DNA sequences for 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 207, 208, 209, 216, 217, 220, 221 and 222, respectively. The determined forward and reverse DNA sequences for 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6 and 8-g3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 210 and 211; 212 and 213; 214 and 215; and 218 and 219, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to the sequence of 9-f3. The clones 10-d8, 11-c8 and 8-h11 were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs, while 10-h10, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3 and 9-f12 were found to show some homology to previously identified genes. Further characterization of 7-G6 and 8-G3 showed identity to the known genes PAP and PSA, respectively.

mRNA expression levels for these clones were determined using the micro-array technology described above. The clones 7-G6, 8-G3, 8-B5, 8-B6, 8-D4, 8-D9, 9-F3, 9-F12, 9-H3, 10-A2, 10-A4, 11-C9 and 11-F2 were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, with expression in other tissues tested being low or undetectable.

Increased expression of 8-F11 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, skeletal muscle and colon. Increased expression of 10-H10 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, lung, colon, brain and large intestine. Increased expression of 9-B1 was seen in prostate tumor, breast tumor, and normal prostate, salivary gland, large intestine and skin, with increased expression of 11-C8 being seen in prostate tumor, and normal prostate and large intestine.

An additional cDNA fragment derived from the PCR-based normal prostate subtraction, described above, was found to be prostate specific by both micro-array technology and RT-PCR. The determined cDNA sequence of this clone (referred to as 9-A11) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 226. Comparison of this sequence with those in the public databases revealed 99% identity to the known gene HOXB13.

Further studies led to the isolation of the clones 8-C6 and 8-H7. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 227 and 228, respectively. These sequences were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs.

PCR and hybridization-based methodologies were employed to obtain longer cDNA sequences for clone P20 (also referred to as P703P), yielding three additional cDNA fragments that progressively extend the 5' end of the gene. These fragments, referred to as P703PDE5, P703P6.26, and P703PX-23 (SEQ ID NO: 326, 328 and 330, with the predicted corresponding amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 327, 329 and 331, respectively) contain additional 5' sequence. P703PDE5 was recovered by screening of a cDNA library (#141-26) with a portion of P703P as a probe. P703P6.26 was recovered from a mixture of three prostate tumor cDNAs and P703PX\_23 was recovered from cDNA library (#438-48). Together, the additional sequences include all of the putative mature serine protease along with part of the putative signal sequence. Further studies using a PCR-based subtraction library of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a pool of normal tissues (referred to as JP: PCR subtraction) resulted in the isolation of thirteen additional clones, seven of which did not share any significant homology to known GenBank sequences. The determined cDNA sequences for these seven clones (P711P, P712P, novel 23, P774P, P775P, P710P and P768P) are provided in SEQ ID NO: 307-311, 313 and 315, respectively. The remaining six clones (SEQ ID NO: 316 and 321-325) were shown to share some homology to known genes. By microarray analysis, all thirteen clones showed three or more fold over-expression in prostate tissues, including prostate tumors, BPH and normal prostate as compared to normal non-prostate tissues. Clones P711P, P712P, novel 23 and P768P showed over-expression in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues tested (n=29), and in the majority of normal prostate tissues (n=4), but background to low expression levels in all normal tissues.

Clones P774P, P775P and P710P showed comparatively lower expression and expression in fewer prostate tumors and BPH samples, with negative to low expression in normal prostate.

The full-length cDNA for P711P was obtained by employing the partial sequence of SEQ ID NO: 307 to screen a prostate cDNA library. Specifically, a directionally cloned prostate cDNA library was prepared using standard techniques. One million colonies of this library were plated onto LB/Amp plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs which were picked up by these filters were denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P711P cDNA fragment of SEQ ID NO: 307 was radio-labeled and used to hybridize with these filters. Positive clones were selected, and cDNAs were prepared and sequenced using an automatic Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems sequencer. The determined full-length sequence of P711P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 382, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 383.

Using PCR and hybridization-based methodologies, additional cDNA sequence information was derived for two clones described above, 11-C9 and 9-F3, herein after referred to as P707P and P714P, respectively (SEQ ID NO: 333 and 334). After comparison with the most recent GenBank, P707P was found to be a splice variant of the known gene HoxB13. In contrast, no significant homologies to P714P were found.

Clones 8-B3, P89, P98, P130 and P201 (as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/020,956, filed February 9, 1998) were found to be contained within one contiguous sequence, referred to as P705P (SEQ ID NO: 335, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 336), which was determined to be a splice variant of the known gene NKX 3.1.

#### EXAMPLE 4 SYNTHESIS OF POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems 430A peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugation, binding to an immobilized surface, or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0%-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following

lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray or other types of mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### FURTHER ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

A cDNA library generated from prostate primary tumor mRNA as described above was subtracted with cDNA from normal prostate. The subtraction was performed using a PCR-based protocol (Clontech), which was modified to generate larger fragments. Within this protocol, tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes that recognize six-nucleotide restriction sites (MluI, MscI, PvuII, SalI and StuI). This digestion resulted in an average cDNA size of 600 bp, rather than the average size of 300 bp that results from digestion with RsaI according to the Clontech protocol. This modification did not affect the subtraction efficiency. Two tester populations were then created with different adapters, and the driver library remained without adapters.

The tester and driver libraries were then hybridized using excess driver cDNA. In the first hybridization step, driver was separately hybridized with each of the two tester cDNA populations. This resulted in populations of (a) unhybridized tester cDNAs, (b) tester cDNAs hybridized to other tester cDNAs, (c) tester cDNAs hybridized to driver cDNAs and (d) unhybridized driver cDNAs. The two separate hybridization reactions were then combined, and rehybridized in the presence of additional denatured driver cDNA. Following this second hybridization, in addition to populations (a) through (d), a fifth population (e) was generated in which tester cDNA with one adapter hybridized to tester cDNA with the second adapter. Accordingly, the second hybridization step resulted in enrichment of differentially expressed sequences which could be used as templates for PCR amplification with adaptor-specific primers.

The ends were then filled in, and PCR amplification was performed using adaptor-specific primers. Only population (e), which contained tester cDNA that did not hybridize to driver cDNA, was amplified exponentially. A second PCR amplification step was then performed, to reduce background and further enrich differentially expressed sequences.

This PCR-based subtraction technique normalizes differentially expressed cDNAs so that rare transcripts that are overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue may be recoverable. Such transcripts would be difficult to recover by traditional subtraction methods.

In addition to genes known to be overexpressed in prostate tumor, seventy-seven further clones were identified. Sequences of these partial cDNAs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 29 to 305. Most of these clones had no significant homology to database sequences. Exceptions were JPTPN23 (SEQ ID NO: 231; similarity to pig valosin-containing protein), JPTPN30 (SEQ ID NO: 234; similarity to rat mRNA for proteasome subunit), JPTPN45 (SEQ ID NO: 243; similarity to rat *norvegicus* cytosolic NADP-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase), JPTPN46 (SEQ ID NO: 244; similarity to human subclone H8 4 d4 DNA sequence), JP1D6 (SEQ ID NO: 265; similarity to *G. gallus* dynein light chain-A), JP8D6 (SEQ ID NO: 288; similarity to human BAC clone RG016J04), JP8F5 (SEQ ID NO: 289; similarity to human subclone H8 3 b5 DNA sequence), and JP8E9 (SEQ ID NO: 299; similarity to human Alu sequence).

Additional studies using the PCR-based subtraction library consisting of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a normal prostate pool (referred to as PT-PN PCR subtraction) yielded three additional clones. Comparison of the cDNA sequences of these clones with the most recent release of GenBank revealed no significant homologies to the two clones referred to as P715P and P767P (SEQ ID NO: 312 and 314). The remaining clone was found to show some homology to the known gene KIAA0056 (SEQ ID NO: 318). Using microarray analysis to measure mRNA expression levels in various tissues, all three clones were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumors and BPH tissues. Specifically, clone P715P was over-expressed in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues by a factor of three or greater, with elevated expression seen in the majority of normal prostate samples and in fetal tissue, but negative to low expression in all other normal tissues. Clone P767P was over-expressed in several prostate tumors and BPH tissues, with moderate expression levels in half of the normal prostate samples, and background to low expression in all other normal tissues tested.

Further analysis, by microarray as described above, of the PT-PN PCR subtraction library and of a DNA subtraction library containing cDNA from prostate tumor subtracted with a pool of normal tissue cDNAs, led to the isolation of 27 additional clones (SEQ ID NO: 340-365 and 381) which were determined to be over-expressed in prostate tumor. The clones of SEQ ID NO: 341, 342, 345, 347, 348, 349, 351, 355-359, 361, 362 and 364 were also found to be expressed in normal prostate. Expression of all 26 clones in a variety of normal tissues was found to be low or undetectable, with the exception of P544S (SEQ ID NO: 356) which was found to be expressed in small intestine. Of the 26 clones, 10 (SEQ ID NO: 340-349) were found to show some homology to previously identified sequences. No significant homologies were found to the clones of SEQ ID NO: 350-365.

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### PEPTIDE PRIMING OF MICE AND PROPAGATION OF CTL LINES

6.1. This Example illustrates the preparation of a CTL cell line specific for cells expressing the P502S gene.

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2.1 (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with P2S#12 peptide (VLGWVAEL; SEQ ID NO: 306), which is derived from the P502S gene (also referred to herein as J1-17, SEQ ID NO: 8), as described by Theobald et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995 with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 100 $\mu$ g of P2S#12 and 120 $\mu$ g of an I-A<sup>b</sup> binding peptide derived from hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and using a nylon mesh single cell suspensions prepared. Cells were then resuspended at  $6 \times 10^6$  cells/ml in complete media (RPMI-1640; Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) containing 10% FCS, 2mM Glutamine (Gibco BRL), sodium pyruvate (Gibco BRL), non-essential amino acids (Gibco BRL),  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  M 2-mercaptoethanol, 50U/ml penicillin and streptomycin, and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P2S#12-pulsed (5mg/ml P2S#12 and 10mg/ml  $\beta$ 2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7 $\mu$ g/ml dextran sulfate and 25 $\mu$ g/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later, cells ( $5 \times 10^5$ /ml) were restimulated with  $2.5 \times 10^6$ /ml peptide pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells (Sherman et al, *Science* 258:815-818, 1992) and  $3 \times 10^6$ /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20U/ml IL-2. Cells continued to be restimulated on a weekly basis as described, in preparation for cloning the line.

P2S#12 line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were



restimulated as before. On day 21, clones that were growing were isolated and maintained in culture. Several of these clones demonstrated significantly higher reactivity (lysis) against human fibroblasts (HLA A2.1 expressing) transduced with P502S than against control fibroblasts. An example is presented in Figure 1.

This data indicates that P2S #12 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA A2.1 molecule.

6.2. This Example illustrates the preparation of murine CTL lines and CTL clones specific for cells expressing the P501S gene.

This series of experiments were performed similarly to that described above. Mice were immunized with the P1S#10 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 337), which is derived from the P501S gene (also referred to herein as L1-12, SEQ ID NO: 110). The P1S#10 peptide was derived by analysis of the predicted polypeptide sequence for P501S for potential HLA-A2 binding sequences as defined by published HLA-A2 binding motifs (Parker, KC, *et al*, *J. Immunol.*, 152:163, 1994). P1S#10 peptide was synthesized as described in Example 4, and empirically tested for HLA-A2 binding using a T cell based competition assay. Predicted A2 binding peptides were tested for their ability to compete HLA-A2 specific peptide presentation to an HLA-A2 restricted CTL clone (D150M58), which is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58. D150M58 CTL secretes TNF in response to self-presentation of peptide fluM58. In the competition assay, test peptides at 100-200  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  were added to cultures of D150M58 CTL in order to bind HLA-A2 on the CTL. After thirty minutes, CTL cultured with test peptides, or control peptides, were tested for their antigen dose response to the fluM58 peptide in a standard TNF bioassay. As shown in Figure 3, peptide P1S#10 competes HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58, demonstrating that peptide P1S#10 binds HLA-A2.

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2.1 were immunized as described by Theobald et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995) with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 62.5 $\mu\text{g}$  of P1S #10 and 120 $\mu\text{g}$  of an I-A<sup>b</sup> binding peptide derived from Hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and single cell suspensions prepared using a nylon mesh. Cells were then resuspended at  $6 \times 10^6$  cells/ml in complete media (as described above) and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P1S#10-pulsed (2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$  P1S#10 and 10mg/ml  $\beta$ 2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7 $\mu\text{g/ml}$  dextran sulfate and 25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$  LPS for 3 days). Six days later cells ( $5 \times 10^5/\text{ml}$ ) were restimulated with  $2.5 \times 10^6/\text{ml}$  peptide-pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells, as described above, and  $3 \times 10^6/\text{ml}$  A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20 U/ml IL-2. Cells were restimulated on a weekly

basis in preparation for cloning. After three rounds of *in vitro* stimulations, one line was generated that recognized P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat targets as shown in Figure 4.

A P1S#10-specific CTL line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells ( $1 \times 10^4$  cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were restimulated as before. On day 21, viable clones were isolated and maintained in culture. As shown in Figure 5, five of these clones demonstrated specific cytolytic reactivity against P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets. This data indicates that P1S#10 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P501S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA-A2.1 molecule.

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### ABILITY OF HUMAN T CELLS TO RECOGNIZE PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This Example illustrates the ability of T cells specific for a prostate tumor polypeptide to recognize human tumor.

Human CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells were primed *in vitro* to the P2S-12 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 306) derived from P502S (also referred to as J1-17) using dendritic cells according to the protocol of Van Tsai et al. (*Critical Reviews in Immunology* 18:65-75, 1998). The resulting CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell microcultures were tested for their ability to recognize the P2S-12 peptide presented by autologous fibroblasts or fibroblasts which were transduced to express the P502S gene in a  $\gamma$ -interferon ELISPOT assay (see Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). Briefly, titrating numbers of T cells were assayed in duplicate on  $10^4$  fibroblasts in the presence of 3  $\mu$ g/ml human  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin and 1  $\mu$ g/ml P2S-12 peptide or control E75 peptide. In addition, T cells were simultaneously assayed on autologous fibroblasts transduced with the P502S gene or as a control, fibroblasts transduced with HER-2/*neu*. Prior to the assay, the fibroblasts were treated with 10 ng/ml  $\gamma$ -interferon for 48 hours to upregulate class I MHC expression. One of the microcultures (#5) demonstrated strong recognition of both peptide pulsed fibroblasts as well as transduced fibroblasts in a  $\gamma$ -interferon ELISPOT assay. Figure 2A demonstrates that there was a strong increase in the number of  $\gamma$ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T cells on fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide (solid bars) but not with the control E75 peptide (open bars). This shows the ability of these T cells to specifically recognize the P2S-12 peptide. As shown in Figure 2B, this microculture also demonstrated an increase in the number of  $\gamma$ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T

cells on fibroblasts transduced to express the P502S gene but not the HER-2/*neu* gene. These results provide additional confirmatory evidence that the P2S-12 peptide is a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein. Furthermore, this also demonstrates that there exists in the human T cell repertoire, high affinity T cells which are capable of recognizing this epitope. These T cells should also be capable of recognizing human tumors which express the P502S gene.

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### PRIMING OF CTL *IN VIVO* USING NAKED DNA IMMUNIZATION WITH A PROSTATE ANTIGEN

The prostate tumor antigen L1-12, as described above, is also referred to as P501S. HLA A2Kb Tg mice (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with 100 µg VR10132-P501S either intramuscularly or intradermally. The mice were immunized three times, with a two week interval between immunizations. Two weeks after the last immunization, immune spleen cells were cultured with Jurkat A2Kb-P501S transduced stimulator cells. CTL lines were stimulated weekly. After two weeks of *in vitro* stimulation, CTL activity was assessed against P501S transduced targets. Two out of 8 mice developed strong anti-P501S CTL responses. These results demonstrate that P501S contains at least one naturally processed A2-restricted CTL epitope.

#### EXAMPLE 9

##### GENERATION OF HUMAN CTL *IN VITRO* USING WHOLE GENE PRIMING AND STIMULATION TECHNIQUES WITH PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

Using *in vitro* whole-gene priming with P501S-retrovirally transduced autologous fibroblasts (see, for example, Yee et al, *The Journal of Immunology*, 157(9):4079-86, 1996), human CTL lines were derived that specifically recognize autologous fibroblasts transduced with P501S (also known as L1-12), as determined by interferon-γ ELISPOT analysis as described above. Using a panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S, these CTL lines were shown to be restricted HLA-A2 class I allele. Specifically, dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by growing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S vaccinia virus at a multiplicity of infection (M.O.I) of five, and matured overnight by the addition of 3 µg/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation. CD8+ T cells were isolated using a magnetic bead system, and

priming cultures were initiated using standard culture techniques. Cultures were restimulated every 7-10 days using autologous primary fibroblasts retrovirally transduced with P501S. Following four stimulation cycles, CD8+ T cell lines were identified that specifically produced interferon- $\gamma$  when stimulated with P501S-transduced autologous fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity could be sustained by the continued stimulation of the cultures with P501S-transduced fibroblasts in the presence of IL-15. A panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S were generated to define the restriction allele of the response. By measuring interferon- $\gamma$  in an ELISPOT assay, the P501S specific response was shown to be restricted by HLA-A2. These results demonstrate that a CD8+ CTL response to P501S can be elicited.

#### EXAMPLE 10

##### IDENTIFICATION OF A NATURALLY PROCESSED CTL EPITOPE CONTAINED WITHIN A PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

The 9-mer peptide p5 (SEQ ID NO: 338) was derived from the P703P antigen (also referred to as P20). The p5 peptide is immunogenic in human HLA-A2 donors and is a naturally processed epitope. Antigen specific CD8+ T cells can be primed following repeated *in vitro* stimulations with monocytes pulsed with p5 peptide. These CTL specifically recognize p5-pulsed target cells in both ELISPOT (as described above) and chromium release assays. Additionally, immunization of HLA-A2 transgenic mice with p5 leads to the generation of CTL lines which recognize a variety of P703P transduced target cells expressing either HLA-A2Kb or HLA-A2. Specifically, HLA-A2 transgenic mice were immunized subcutaneously in the footpad with 100  $\mu$ g of p5 peptide together with 140  $\mu$ g of hepatitis B virus core peptide (a Th peptide) in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Three weeks post immunization, spleen cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with peptide-pulsed LPS blasts. CTL activity was assessed by chromium release assay five days after primary *in vitro* stimulation. Retrovirally transduced cells expressing the control antigen P703P and HLA-A2Kb were used as targets. CTL lines that specifically recognized both p5-pulsed targets as well as P703P-expressing targets were identified.

Human *in vitro* priming experiments demonstrated that the p5 peptide is immunogenic in humans. Dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by culturing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, the DC were pulsed with p5 peptide and cultured with GM-CSF and IL-4 together with CD8+ T cell enriched PBMC. CTL lines were restimulated on a weekly basis

with p5-pulsed monocytes. Five to six weeks after initiation of the CTL cultures, CTL recognition of p5-pulsed target cells was demonstrated.

#### EXAMPLE 11

##### EXPRESSION OF A BREAST TUMOR-DERIVED ANTIGEN IN PROSTATE

Isolation of the antigen B305D from breast tumor by differential display is described in US Patent Application No. 08/700,014, filed August 20, 1996. Several different splice forms of this antigen were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these splice forms are provided in SEQ ID NO: 366-375, with the predicted amino acid sequences corresponding to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 292, 298 and 301-303 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 299-306, respectively.

The expression levels of B305D in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by real time PCR and by Northern analysis. The results indicated that B305D is highly expressed in breast tumor, prostate tumor, normal prostate tumor and normal testes, with expression being low or undetectable in all other tissues examined (colon tumor, lung tumor, ovary tumor, and normal bone marrow, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, skin, small intestine, stomach).

#### EXAMPLE 12

##### ELICITATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC CTL RESPONSES IN HUMAN BLOOD

This Example illustrates the ability of a prostate tumor antigen to elicit a CTL response in blood of normal humans.

Autologous dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal donors by growth for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S-expressing vaccinia virus at an M.O.I. of 5 and matured for 8 hours by the addition of 2 micrograms/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation, CD8<sup>+</sup> cells were isolated by positive selection using magnetic beads, and priming cultures were initiated in 24-well plates. Following five stimulation cycles, CD8<sup>+</sup> lines were identified that specifically produced interferon-gamma when stimulated with autologous P501S-transduced fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity of cell line 3A-1 could be maintained following additional stimulation cycles on autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S. Line 3A-1 was shown to specifically recognize autologous B-LCL transduced to

express P501S, but not EGFP-transduced autologous B-LCL, as measured by cytotoxicity assays ( $^{51}\text{Cr}$  release) and interferon-gamma production (Interferon-gamma Elispot; *see above* and Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). The results of these assays are presented in Figures 6A and 6B.

### EXAMPLE 13

#### IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 372 clones were identified, and 319 were successfully sequenced. Table I presents a summary of these clones, which are shown in SEQ ID NOs:385-400. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:386, 389, 390 and 392 correspond to novel genes, and SEQ ID NOs: 393 and 396 correspond to previously identified sequences. The others (SEQ ID NOs:385, 387, 388, 391, 394, 395 and 397-400) correspond to known sequences, as shown in Table I.

Table I  
Summary of Prostate Tumor Antigens

Known Genes	Previously identified Genes	Novel Genes
T-cell gamma chain	P504S	23379 (SEQ ID NO:389)
Kallikrein	P1000C	23399 (SEQ ID NO:392)
Vector	P501S	23320 (SEQ ID NO:386)
CGI-82 protein mRNA (23319; SEQ ID NO:385)	P503S	23381 (SEQ ID NO:390)
PSA	P510S	
Ald. 6 Dehyd.	P784P	
L-idoitol-2 dehydrogenase (23376; SEQ ID NO:388)	P502S	
Ets transcription factor PDEF (22672; SEQ ID NO:398)	P706P	
hTGR (22678; SEQ ID NO:399)	19142.2, bangur.seq (22621; SEQ ID NO:396)	
KIAA0295(22685; SEQ ID NO:400)	5566.1 Wang(23404; SEQ ID NO:393)	
Prostatic Acid Phosphatase(22655; SEQ ID NO:397)	P712P	

transglutaminase (22611; SEQ ID NO:395)	P778P	
HDLBP (23508; SEQ ID NO:394)		
CGI-69 Protein(23367; SEQ ID NO:387)		
KIAA0122(23383; SEQ ID NO:391)		
TEEG		

CGI-82 showed 4.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 43% of prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate, not detected in other normal tissues tested. L-iditol-2 dehydrogenase showed 4.94 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 90% of prostate tumors, 100% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Ets transcription factor PDEF showed 5.55 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate and not detected in other normal tissues tested. hTGR1 showed 9.11 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 63% of prostate tumors and is not detected in normal tissues tested including normal prostate. KIAA0295 showed 5.59 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% of prostate tumors, low to undetectable in normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Prostatic acid phosphatase showed 9.14 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 67% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Transglutaminase showed 14.84 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 30% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and is not detected in other normal tissues tested. High density lipoprotein binding protein (HDLBP) showed 28.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% of normal prostate, and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. CGI-69 showed 3.56 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It is a low abundant gene, detected in more than 90% of prostate tumors, and in 75% normal prostate tissues. The expression of this gene in normal tissues was very low. KIAA0122 showed 4.24 fold over-expression in prostate



tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 57% of prostate tumors, it was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. 19142.2 bangur showed 23.25 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors and 100% of normal prostate. It was undetectable in other normal tissues tested. 5566.1 Wang showed 3.31 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% normal prostate and was also over-expressed in normal bone marrow, pancreas, and activated PBMC. Novel clone 23379 showed 4.86 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in 97% of prostate tumors and 75% normal prostate and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. Novel clone 23399 showed 4.09 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 27% of prostate tumors and was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Novel clone 23320 showed 3.15 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in all prostate tumors and 50% of normal prostate tissues. It was also expressed in normal colon and trachea. Other normal tissues do not express this gene at high level.

#### EXAMPLE 14

##### IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY ELECTRONIC SUBTRACTION

This Example describes the use of an electronic subtraction technique to identify prostate tumor antigens.

Potential prostate-specific genes present in the GenBank human EST database were identified by electronic subtraction (similar to that described by Vasmatizis et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998). The sequences of EST clones (43,482) derived from various prostate libraries were obtained from the GenBank public human EST database. Each prostate EST sequence was used as a query sequence in a BLASTN (National Center for Biotechnology Information) search against the human EST database. All matches considered identical (length of matching sequence >100 base pairs, density of identical matches over this region > 70%) were grouped (aligned) together in a cluster. Clusters containing more than 200 ESTs were discarded since they probably represented repetitive elements or highly expressed genes such as those for ribosomal proteins. If two or more clusters shared common ESTs, those clusters were grouped together into a "supercluster," resulting in 4,345 prostate superclusters.

Records for the 479 human cDNA libraries represented in the GenBank release were downloaded to create a database of these cDNA library records. These 479 cDNA libraries were grouped into three groups, Plus (normal prostate and prostate tumor libraries, and breast cell lines, in which expression was desired), Minus (libraries from other normal adult tissues, in which expression was not desirable), and Other (fetal tissue, infant tissue, tissues found only in women, non-prostate tumors and cell lines other than prostate cell lines, in which expression was considered to be irrelevant). A summary of these library groups is presented in Table II.

**Table II**  
**Prostate cDNA Libraries and ESTs**

Library	# of Libraries	# of ESTs
Plus	25	43,482
Normal	11	18,875
Tumor	11	21,769
Cell lines	3	2,838
Minus	166	
Other	287	

Each supercluster was analyzed in terms of the ESTs within the supercluster. The tissue source of each EST clone was noted and used to classify the superclusters into four groups: Type 1- EST clones found in the Plus group libraries only; no expression detected in Minus or Other group libraries; Type 2- EST clones found in the Plus and Other group libraries only; no expression detected in the Minus group; Type 3- EST clones found in the Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the expression in the Plus group is higher than in either the Minus or Other groups; and Type 4- EST clones found in Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the expression in the Plus group is higher than the expression in the Minus group. This analysis identified 4,345 breast clusters (*see* Table III). From these clusters, 3,172 EST clones were ordered from Research Genetics, Inc., and were received as frozen glycerol stocks in 96-well plates.

Table III  
Prostate Cluster Summary

Type	# of Superclusters	# of ESTs Ordered
1	688	677
2	2899	2484
3	85	11
4	673	0
Total	4345	3172

The inserts were PCR-amplified using amino-linked PCR primers for Synteni microarray analysis. When more than one PCR product was obtained for a particular clone, that PCR product was not used for expression analysis. In total, 2,528 clones from the electronic subtraction method were analyzed by microarray analysis to identify electronic subtraction breast clones that had high tumor vs. normal tissue mRNA. Such screens were performed using a Synteni (Palo Alto, CA) microarray, according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Within these analyses, the clones were arrayed on the chip, which was then probed with fluorescent probes generated from normal and tumor prostate cDNA, as well as various other normal tissues. The slides were scanned and the fluorescence intensity was measured.

Clones with an expression ratio greater than 3 (*i.e.*, the level in prostate tumor cDNA was at least three times the level in normal prostate cDNA) were identified as prostate tumor-specific sequences (Table IV). The sequences of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOs:401-453, with certain novel sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs:407, 413, 416-419, 422, 426, 427 and 450.

Table IV  
Prostate-tumor Specific Clones

SEQ ID NO.	Sequence Designation	Comments
401	22545	previously identified P1000C
402	22547	previously identified P704P

403	22548	known
404	22550	known
405	22551	PSA
406	22552	prostate secretory protein 94
407	22553	novel
408	22558	previously identified P509S
409	22562	glandular kallikrein
410	22565	previously identified P1000C
411	22567	PAP
412	22568	B1006C (breast tumor antigen)
413	22570	novel
414	22571	PSA
415	22572	previously identified P706P
416	22573	novel
417	22574	novel
418	22575	novel
419	22580	novel
420	22581	PAP
421	22582	prostatic secretory protein 94
422	22583	novel
423	22584	prostatic secretory protein 94
424	22585	prostatic secretory protein 94
425	22586	known
426	22587	novel
427	22588	novel
428	22589	PAP
429	22590	known
430	22591	PSA
431	22592	known
432	22593	Previously identified P777P
433	22594	T cell receptor gamma chain
434	22595	Previously identified P705P
435	22596	Previously identified P707P
436	22847	PAP
437	22848	known
438	22849	prostatic secretory protein 57

439	22851	PAP
440	22852	PAP
441	22853	PAP
442	22854	previously identified P509S
443	22855	previously identified P705P
444	22856	previously identified P774P
445	22857	PSA
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452	23618	previously identified P1000C
453	23622	previously identified P705P

#### EXAMPLE 15

##### FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of additional prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 142 clones were identified and sequenced. Certain of these clones are shown in SEQ ID NOs:454-467. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:459-461 correspond to novel genes. The others (SEQ ID NOs:454-458 and 461-467) correspond to known sequences.

#### EXAMPLE 16

##### FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN P710P

This Example describes the full length cloning of P710P.

The prostate cDNA library described above was screened with the P710P fragment described above. One million colonies were plated on LB/Ampicillin plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs picked up by these filters were then denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P710P fragment was radiolabeled and used to hybridize with the filters. Positive cDNA clones were selected and their cDNAs recovered and sequenced by an automatic ABI Sequencer. Four sequences were obtained, and are presented in SEQ ID NOs:468-471.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for the purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

## CLAIMS

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472;

(b) sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing sequences under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) complements of any of the sequence of (a) or (b).

2. An isolated polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

3. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 108, 112, 113, 114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 339 and 383.

4. An isolated polynucleotide encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof that differs in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434,

435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing sequences.

5. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing sequences.

6. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

7. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence that hybridizes, under moderately stringent conditions, to a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

8. An isolated polynucleotide complementary to a polynucleotide according to any one of claims 4-7.

9. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide according to any one of claims 4-7.

10. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 9.

11. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide according claim 8.



12. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 11.
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.
14. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.
15. A vaccine according to claim 14, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
16. A vaccine according to claim 14, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.
17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 4, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.
18. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 4, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.
19. A vaccine according to claim 18, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
20. A vaccine according to claim 18, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.
21. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472 or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

22. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof according to claim 18, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

24. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 23, wherein the antigen presenting cell is a dendritic cell or a macrophage.

25. A vaccine comprising an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

26. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

27. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

28. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.

29. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 1, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

30. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a polynucleotide according to claim 4, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

31. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof according to claim 21, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

32. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

33. A method according to claim 32, wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.

34. A method according to any one of claims 29-32, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.

35. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 1.

36. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell transfected with a polynucleotide encoding the fusion protein.

37. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises a T helper epitope that is not present within the polypeptide of claim 1.

38. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises an affinity tag.

39. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein according to claim 35.

40. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a fusion protein according to claim 32, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

41. A vaccine comprising a fusion protein according to claim 35, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

42. A vaccine according to claim 41, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

43. A vaccine according to claim 41, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

44. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 40, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

45. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 40, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

46. A vaccine according to claim 45, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

47. A vaccine according to claim 45, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

48. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 40 or claim 44.

49. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a vaccine according to claim 41 or claim 45.

50. A method for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) polynucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; and

(ii) complements of the foregoing polynucleotides;  
wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the prostate tumor protein from the sample.

51. A method according to claim 50, wherein the biological sample is blood or a fraction thereof.

52. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated according to the method of claim 50.

53. A method for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
  - (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence provided in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
  - (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); and/or
  - (iv) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);
- under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells.

54. An isolated T cell population, comprising T cells prepared according to the method of claim 53.

55. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population according to claim 54.

56. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
- (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
- (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); or
- (iv) an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);

such that T cells proliferate; and

(b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

57. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
- (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
- (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); or
- (iv) an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);

such that T cells proliferate;

- (b) cloning at least one proliferated cell; and
- (c) administering to the patient an effective amount of the cloned T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

58. A method for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) polynucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; and

(ii) complements of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and

(c) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient.

59. A method according to claim 58, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.

60. A method according to claim 59, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

61. A method according to claim 58, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.
62. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;
  - (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent;
  - (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and
  - (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.
63. A method according to claim 62, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.
64. A method according to claim 63, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
65. A method according to claim 62, wherein the cancer is a prostate cancer.
66. A method for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;
  - (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and

(c) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient.

67. A method according to claim 66, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

68. A method according to claim 66, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

69. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

70. A method according to claim 69, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

71. A method according to claim 69, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

72. A diagnostic kit, comprising:

- (a) one or more antibodies according to claim 21; and
- (b) a detection reagent comprising a reporter group.



73. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the antibodies are immobilized on a solid support.

74. A kit according to claim 73, wherein the solid support comprises nitrocellulose, latex or a plastic material.

75. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the detection reagent comprises an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or lectin.

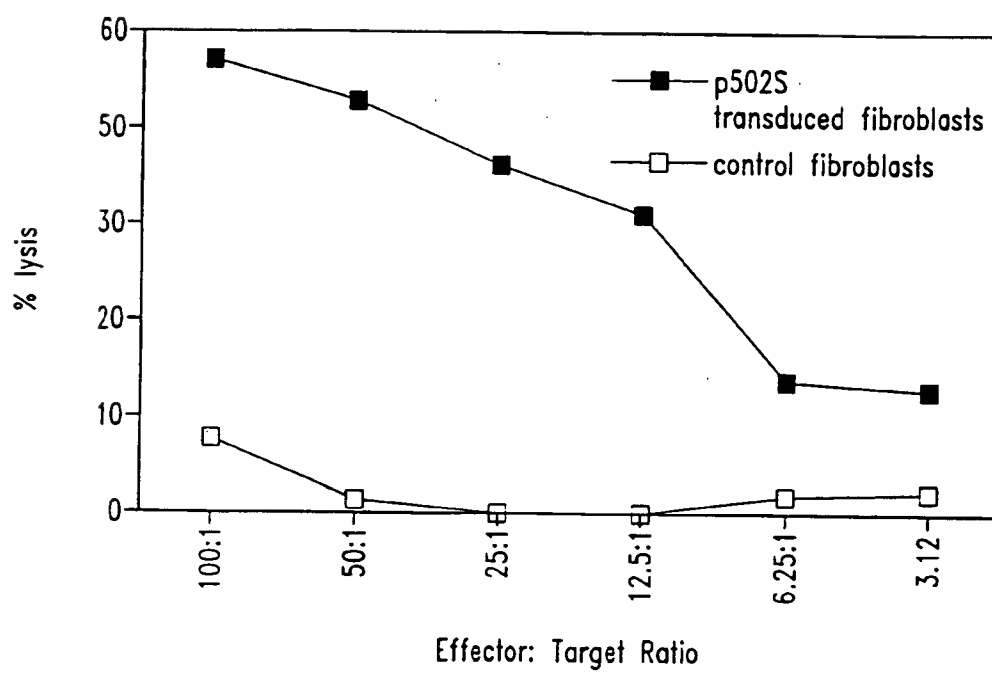
76. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, enzymes, biotin and dye particles.

77. An oligonucleotide comprising 10 to 40 nucleotides that hybridize under moderately stringent conditions to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides.

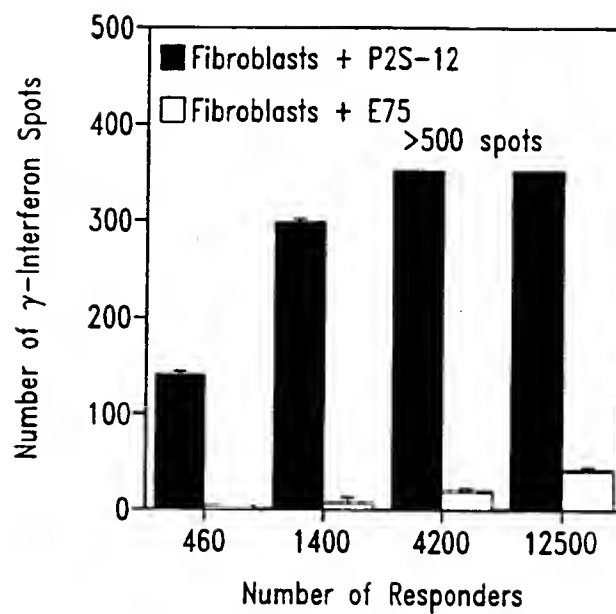
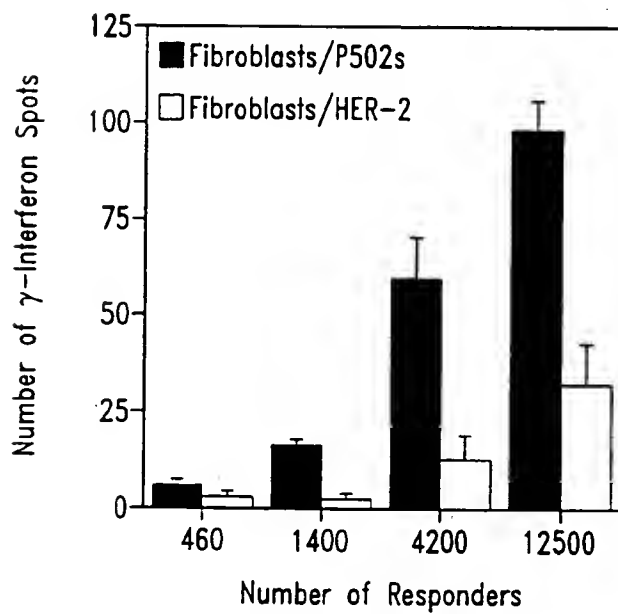
78. A oligonucleotide according to claim 77, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises 10-40 nucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

79. A diagnostic kit, comprising:  
(a) an oligonucleotide according to claim 77; and  
(b) a diagnostic reagent for use in a polymerase chain reaction or hybridization assay.

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*Fig. 1*

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*Fig. 2A**Fig. 2B*

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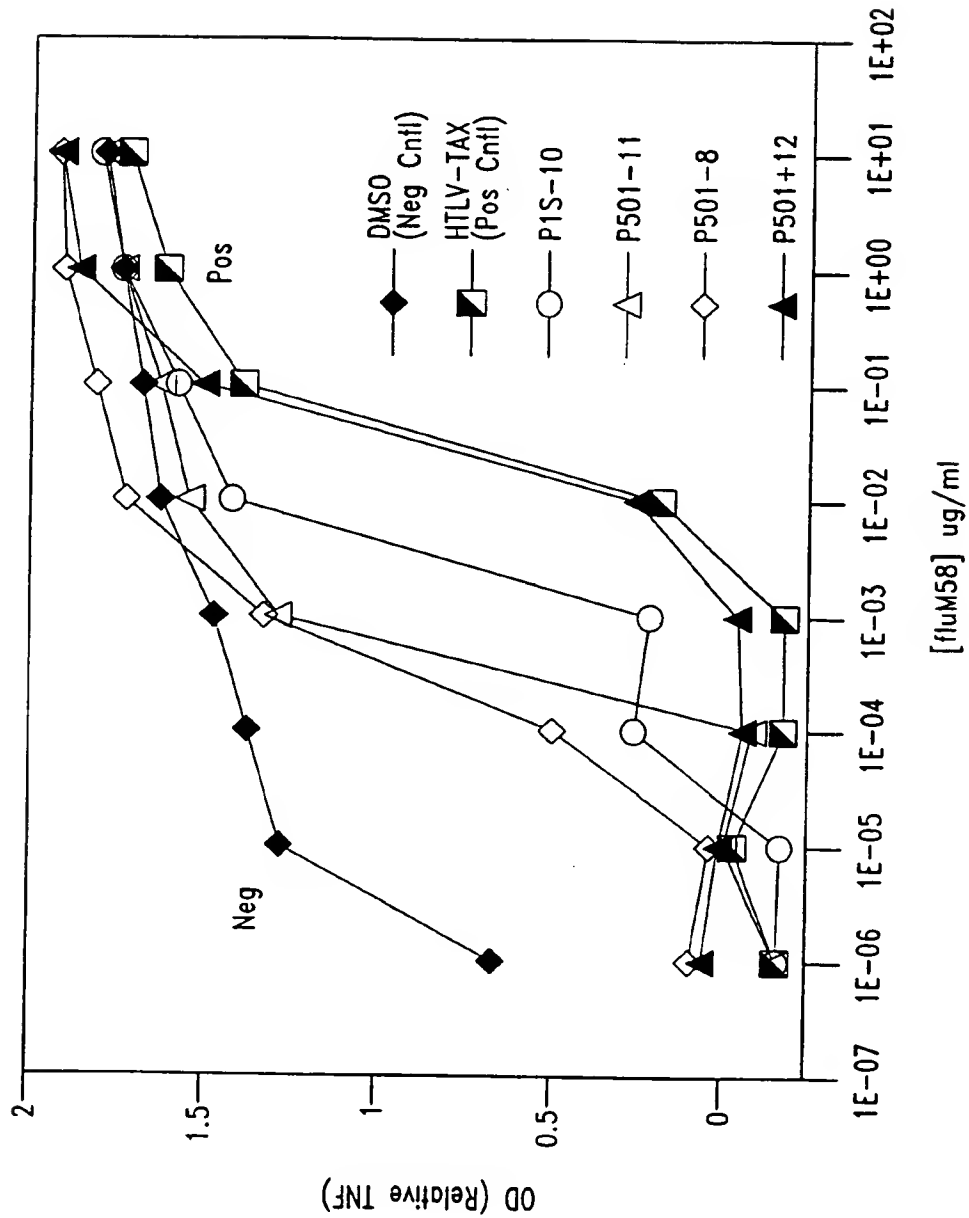
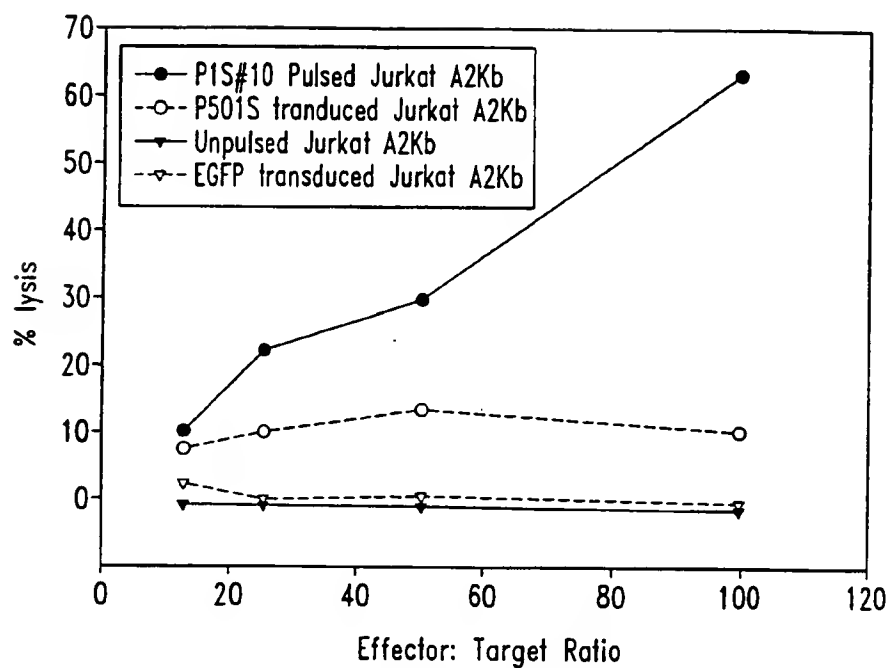
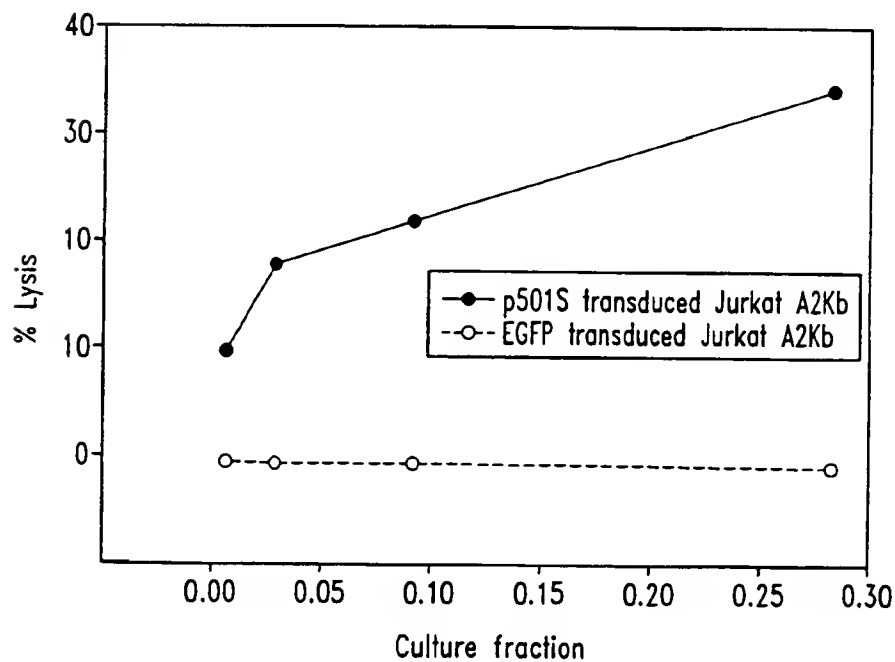
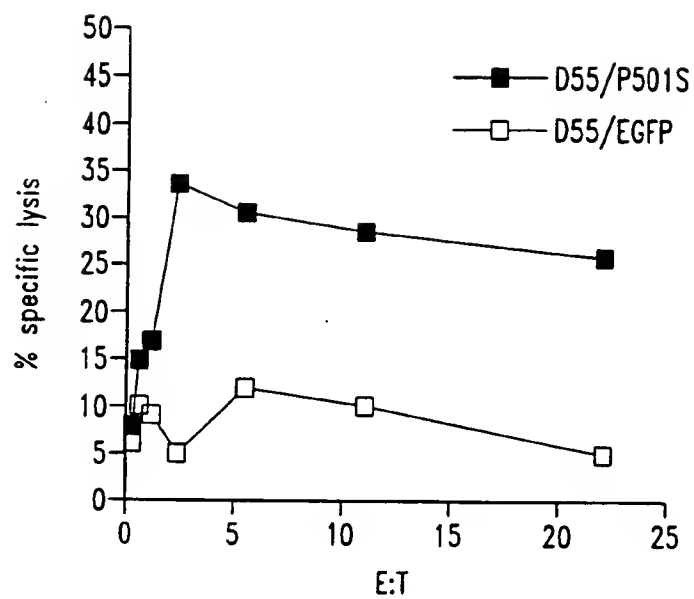
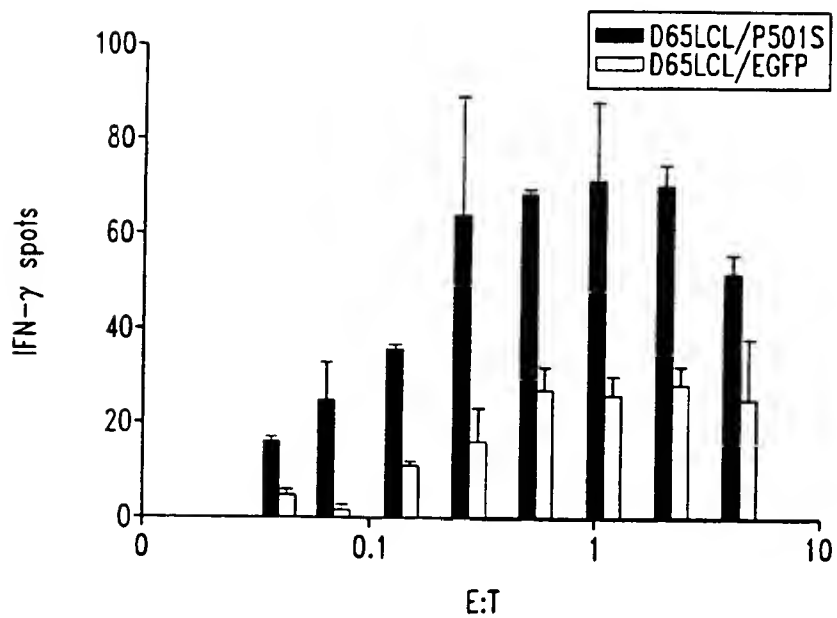


Fig. 3

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*Fig. 4**Fig. 5*

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*Fig. 6**Fig. 7*

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<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (773)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 3

```

cttttgaaag aagggatggc tgggggtgtt aacagcagag gtgcagggcg ggggctcacg      60
tcctgtcctc cactgggtgat aaacgagccc cgttccttgt tgtgatcatg atgaacaacc      120
tcctcaaaag tcagaaccgg agtcacacag gcatctgtgc cgtaaaagat ttgacaccac      180
tctgccttcg tcttctttgc aaatacatct gcaaacttct tcttcatttc tggccaatca      240
tccatgctca tctgattggg aagtccatca gacttttagtc canntccttt gatcagcagc      300
tcgtagaact ggggttctat tgtcccaaca gccatgaatt ccccatctgc tgtcctgtaa      360
gtcgtataga aaggtgctcc accatccaac atgttctgtc ctcgaggggg ggcccgtac      420
ccaattcgcc ctatantgag tcgtattacg cgcgctcact ggccgtcgtt ttacaacgtc      480
gtgactggga aaaccctggg cgttaccaac ttaatcgctt tgcagcacat ccccttttcg      540
ccagctgggc gtaatanca aaaggcccg accgatcgcc cttccaacag ttgcgcacct      600
gaatgggnaa atgggacccc cctgttacg cgcattnaac ccccgcnagg tttngttgtt      660
acccccacnt nnaccgctta cactttgccg gcgccttanc gcccgctccc tttcnccttt      720
cttcccttcc tttcncncn ctttcccccg ggggtttcccc cntcaaacc cna                                773

```

<210> 4

<211> 828

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (828)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 4

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cctcctgagt cctactgacc tgtgctttct ggtgtggagt ccagggtgc taggaaaagg      60
aatgggcaga cacaggtgta tgccaatgtt tctgaaatgg gtataatttc gtctctcct      120
tcggaacact ggctgtctct gaagacttct cgctcagttt cagtgaggac acacacaaag      180
acgtgggtga ccatgttggt tgtgggtgac agagatggga ggggtggggc ccaccctgga      240
agagtggaca gtgacacaag gtggacactc tctacagatc actgaggata agctggagcc      300
acaatgcatg aggcacacac acagcaagga tgacnctgta aacatagccc acgctgtcct      360

```



```

gngggcactg ggaagcctan atnaggccgt gagcanaaaag aaggggagga tccactagtt      420
ctanagcggc cgccaccgcg gtgganctcc ancttttgtt cccttttagtg agggttaatt      480
gcgcgcttgg cntaatcatg gtcatanctn tttcctgtgt gaaattgtta tccgctcaca      540
attccacaca acatacganc cggaacata aantgtaaac ctgggggtgcc taatgantga      600
ctaactcaca ttaattgcgt tgcgctcact gcccgctttc caatcnggaa acctgtcttg      660
ccncttgcat tnatgaatcn gccaaccccc ggggaaaagc gtttgcgctt tgggcgctct      720
tccgcttctt cnetcantta ntccctncnc tcggtcattc cggctgcngc aaaccggttc      780
accnctcca aagggggtat tccggtttcc ccnaatccgg gganancc                      828

```

<210> 5

<211> 834

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (834)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 5

```

tttttttttt tttttactga tagatggaat ttattaagct tttcacatgt gatagcacat      60
agttttaatt gcatccaaag tactaacaaa aactctagca atcaagaatg gcagcatggt      120
attttataac aatcaacacc tgtggctttt aaaatttggt tttcataaga taatttatac      180
tgaagtaaat ctagccatgc ttttaaaaaa tgctttaggt cactccaagc ttggcagtta      240
acatttgcca taaacaataa taaaacaatc acaatttaat aaataacaaa tacaacattg      300
taggccataa tcatatacag tataaggaaa aggtggtagt gttgagtaag cagttattag      360
aatagaatac cttggcctct atgcaaatac gtctagacac tttgattcac tcagccctga      420
cattcagttt tcaaagtagg agacagggtc tacagtatca ttttacagtt tccaacacat      480
tgaaaaaag tagaaaatga tgagttgatt tttattaatg cattacatcc tcaagagtta      540
tcaccaaccc cttagttata aaaaattttc aggttatatt agtcatataa cttgggtgtgc      600
ttattttaaa ttagtgtctaa atggattaag tgaagacaac aatgggtccc taatgtgatt      660
gatattggtc atttttacca gcttctaaat ctnaactttc aggcctttga actggaacat      720
tgnatnacag tgttccanag ttncaaccta ctggaacatt acagtgtgct tgattcaaaa      780
tgttattttg ttaaaaatta aattttaacc tgggtggaaaa ataatttgaa atna                      834

```

<210> 6

<211> 818

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (818)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 6

```

tttttttttt tttttttttt aagaccctca tcaatagatg gagacatata gaaatagtca      60
aaccacatct acaaaatgcc agtatcaggc ggcggcttcg aagccaaagt gatgtttgga      120
tgtaaagtga aatattagtt ggcggatgaa gcagatagtg aggaaagttg agccaataat      180
gacgtgaagt ccgtggaagc ctgtggctac aaaaaatggt gagccgtaga tgccgtcgga      240
aatgggtgaag ggagactcga agtactctga ggcttgtagg agggtaaaat agagaccag      300
taaaattgta ataagcagtg cttgaattat ttggtttcgg ttggttttcta ttagactatg      360
gtgagctcag gtgattgata ctctgatgac gagtaatacg gatgtgttta ggagtgggac      420
ttctagggga tttagcgggg tgatgcctgt tggggggccag tgccctccta gttggggggg      480
aggggctagg ctggagtggg aaaaaggctca gaaaaatcct gcgaagaaaa aaacttctga      540

```

```

ggtaataaat aggattatcc cgtatcgaag gccttttttg acaggtggtg tgtggtggcc 600
ttggtatgtg ctttctcgtg ttacatcgcg ccatcattgg tatatgggta gtgtgttggg 660
ttantanggc ctantatgaa gaacttttgg antggaatta aatcaatngc ttggccggaa 720
gtcattanga nggctnaaaa ggccctgtta ngggtctggg ctnggtttta cccnaccat 780
ggaatncccc ccccggaacna ntgnatccct attcttaa 818

```

&lt;210&gt; 7

&lt;211&gt; 817

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(817)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 7

```

tttttttttt tttttttttt tggtctctaga gggggtagag ggggtgctat agggtaaata 60
cgggccctat ttcaaagatt tttaggggaa ttaattctag gacgatgggt atgaaactgt 120
ggtttgctcc acagatttca gagcattgac cgtagtatac ccccggtcgt gtagcgggtga 180
aagtggtttg gtttagacgt ccgggaattg catctgtttt taagcctaata gtggggacag 240
ctcatgagtg caagacgtct tgtgatgtaa ttattatacn aatggggggt tcaatcggga 300
gtactactcg attgtcaacg tcaaggagtc gcaggtcgcc tgggtctagg aataatgggg 360
gaagtatgta ggaattgaag attaattccgc cgtagtcggg gttctcctag gttcaatacc 420
attggtggcc aattgatttg atggtaaggg gagggatcgt tgaactcgtc tgttatgtaa 480
aggatncctt ngggatggga aggcnatnaa ggactangga tnaatggcgg gcangatatt 540
tcaaacngtc tctanttcct gaaacgtctg aaatgttaat aanaattaaan tttngttatt 600
gaatnttng gaaaagggtt tacaggacta gaaaccaaata angaaaanta atnntaangg 660
cnttatcntn aaaggtnata accnctccta tnatcccacc caatngnatt cccacnenn 720
acnattgatg nccccanttc canaaanggc cccccccgg tgnannccnc cttttgttcc 780
cttnantgan ggttattcnc cctngcntt atcance 818

```

&lt;210&gt; 8

&lt;211&gt; 799

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(799)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 8

```

catttccggg tttactttct aaggaaagcc gagcggaagc tgctaactgt ggaatcgggt 60
cataaggaga actttctgct ggcacgcgct agggacaagc gggagagcga ctccgagcgt 120
ctgaagcgca cgtcccagaa ggtggacttg gcaactgaaac agctgggaca catccgcgag 180
tacgaacagc gcctgaaagt gctggagcgg gaggtccagc agtgtagccg cgtcctgggg 240
tgggtggccg angcctganc cgtctgcct tgctgcccc angtgggccc ccacccctg 300
acctgctgg gtccaaacac tgagccctgc tggcggaact caagganaac cccacangg 360
ggattttgct cctanantaa ggctcatctg ggctcggcc cccccacctg gttggccttg 420
tctttgagt gagcccatg tccatctggg ccaactgtcng gaccacctt ngggagtgtt 480
ctccttcaa ccacannatg cccggctcct cccggaaacc antcccance tngnaaggat 540
caagnccgn atccactnnt nctanaaccg gccnccnccg cngtggaaac cnccttntgt 600
tccttttct tnaagggttaa tnncccttg gccttncan ngctctncc ntttccnnt 660
gttnaaattg ttangncccc nccnntccn cnnnnnnan cccgaccenn annttnnann 720

```

ncctgggggt nccnnngat tgaccnncc nccctntant tgcnttnggg nncnntgccc 780  
ctttccctct nggganncg 799

<210> 9  
<211> 801  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien  
  
<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(801)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 9  
acgccttgat cctcccaggc tgggactggt tctgggagga gccgggcatg ctgtggttg 60  
taangatgac actcccaaag gtggtcctga cagtggccca gatggacatg gggctcacct 120  
caaggacaag gccaccaggc gcgggggccc aagccacat gatccttact ctatgagcaa 180  
aatccctgt gggggcttct cctgaagtc cgcancagg gctcagtctt tggaccang 240  
caggtcatgg ggttgtngnc caactggggg ccncaacgca aaanggcnaa gggcctcngn 300  
cacccatccc angacgcggc tacactnctg gacctccnc tccaccactt tcatgcgctg 360  
ttcntaccgc cgnatntgtc ccantgttt cngtgcenac tccancttct nggacgtgcg 420  
ctacatacgc ccggantcnc nctcccgtt tgtccctatc cacgtncan caacaaattt 480  
cnccntantg caccnatcc cacttttnc agnttccnc nncngcttc ctntaaaag 540  
ggttganccc cggaaaatnc cccaaagggg gggggccngg tacccaactn cccctnata 600  
gctgaantcc ccatnaccnn gnctcnatgg anccntcent ttaannacn ttctnaactt 660  
gggaanance ctcgnccntn ccccnnttaa tccnccttg cnangnnent ccccnntcc 720  
nccnnntng gcntntnann cnaaaaaggc ccnnnancaa tctcctnnen cctcanttcg 780  
ccanccctcg aaatcgccn c 801

<210> 10  
<211> 789  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien  
  
<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(789)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 10  
cagtctatnt ggccagtgtg gcagctttcc ctgtggctgc cgggtgccaca tgctgtccc 60  
acagtgtggc cgtggtgaca gcttcagccg ccctcaccgg gtteaccttc tcagecctgc 120  
agatcctgcc ctacacactg gcctccctct accaccgga gaagcaggtg ttccctgcca 180  
aataccgagg ggacactgga ggtgctagca gtgaggacag cctgatgacc agcttccctgc 240  
caggccctaa gcctggagct cccttcccta atggacacgt ggggtgctgga ggcagtggc 300  
tgctcccacc tccaccgcg ctctgcgggg cctctgcctg tgatgtctcc gtacgtgtgg 360  
tggtgggtga gcccaccgan gccagggtgg ttccgggccc gggcatctgc ctggacctcg 420  
ccatcctgga tagtgcttcc tgctgtccca nggtggccca tccctgttta tgggtccat 480  
tgtccagtc agccagtctg tcaactgcta tatggtgtct gccgcaggcc tgggtctggt 540  
ccatttact ttgctacaca ggtantattt gacaagaacg anttggccaa atactcagcg 600  
ttaaaaaatt ccagcaacat tgggggtgga aggcctgcct cactgggtcc aactcccgc 660  
tcctgttaac cccatggggc tgccggcttg gccgccatt tctgtgctg ccaaantnat 720  
gtggctctct gctgccacct gttgctggct gaagtgcnta cngcncant nggggggtng 780  
gngtcccc 789

<210> 11  
 <211> 772  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(772)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 11  
 cccaccctac ccaaatatta gacaccaaca cagaaaagct agcaatggat tcccttctac 60  
 tttgttaaat aaataagtta aatatattaa tgcctgtgtc tctgtgatgg caacagaagg 120  
 accaacaggc cacatcctga taaaaggtaa gaggggggtg gatcagcaaa aagacagtgc 180  
 tgtgggctga ggggacctgg ttcttgtgtg ttgcccctca ggactcttcc cctacaaata 240  
 actttcatat gttcaaatcc catggaggag tgtttcatcc tagaaactcc catgcaagag 300  
 ctacattaaa cgaagctgca ggttaagggg cttanagatg ggaaaccagg tgactgagtt 360  
 tattcagctc ccaaaaaccc ttctctaggt gtgtctcaac taggaggcta gctgttaacc 420  
 ctgagcctgg gtaatccacc tgcagagtcc ccgcattcca gtgcatggaa cccttctggc 480  
 ctccctgtat aagtccagac tgaaaccccc ttggaaggnc tccagtcagg cagccctana 540  
 aactggggaa aaaagaaaag gacgcccann ccccagctg tgcanctacg cacctcaaca 600  
 gcacaggggtg gcagcaaaaa aaccacttta ctttggcaca aacaaaaact ngggggggca 660  
 accccggcac cccnangggg gttaacagga ancngggnaa cntggaaccc aattnaggca 720  
 ggcccnccac ccnaatntt gctgggaaat ttttctccc ctaaattntt tc 772

<210> 12  
 <211> 751  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(751)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 12  
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 agctgattga agcaaccctc tacttttttg tctgtagcct tttgcttggg gcagggttca 120  
 ttggctgtgt tggtagcgtt gtcattgcaa cagaatgggg gaaaggcact gttctctttg 180  
 aagtanggtg agtcctcaaa atccgtatag ttggtgaagc cacagcactt gagccctttc 240  
 atggtggtgt tccacacttg agtgaagtct tcctgggaac cataatcttt ctgtatggca 300  
 ggcactacca gcaacgtcag ggaagtgtc agccattgtg gtgtacacca aggcgaccac 360  
 agcagctgcn acctcagcaa tgaagatgan gaggangatg aagaagaacg tcncgagggc 420  
 acacttgctc tcagtcttan caccatanca gcccntgaaa accaananca aagaccacna 480  
 cnccggctgc gatgaagaaa tnaccccneg ttgacaaact tgcattggcac tggganccac 540  
 agtggcccna aaaatcttca aaaaggatgc cccatcnatt gaccccccaa atgcccactg 600  
 ccaacagggg ctgccccacn cncnnaacga tganccnatt gnacaagatc tncntggtct 660  
 tnatnaacnt gaaccctgcn tngtggctcc tgttcaggnc cnnggcctga cttctnaann 720  
 aangaactcn gaagncccca cngganannc g 751

<210> 13  
 <211> 729  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(729)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 13  
 gagccaggcg tccctctgcc tgccactca gtggcaacac ccgggagctg ttttgcctt 60  
 tgtggancct cagcagtncc ctctttcaga actcantgcc aagancctg aacaggagcc 120  
 accatgcagt gcttcagctt cattaagacc atgatgatcc tcttcaattt gctcatcttt 180  
 ctgtgtggtg cagccctggt ggcatgggc atctgggtgt caatcgatgg ggcatccttt 240  
 ctgaagatct tcgggccact gtcgtccagt gccatgcagt ttgtcaacgt gggctacttc 300  
 ctcatcgag ccggcggtgt ggtcttagct ctaggtttcc tgggctgcta tgggtctaag 360  
 actgagagca agtgtgccct cgtgacgttc ttcttcaccc tccctcctcat ctccattgct 420  
 gaggttgcaa tgctgtggtc gccttggtgt acaccacaat ggctgagcac ttcctgacgt 480  
 tgctggtaat gcctgccatc aanaaaagat tatgggttcc caggaanact tcaactcaagt 540  
 gttggaacac caccatgaaa gggctcaagt gctgtggctt cnnccaacta tacggatttt 600  
 gaagantcac ctacttcaaa gaaaanagtg cctttccccc atttctgttg caattgacaa 660  
 acgtccccaa cacagccaat tgaaaacctg caccacaacc aaanggggtcc ccaaccanaa 720  
 attnaaggg 729

<210> 14  
 <211> 816  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(816)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 14  
 tgctcttcct caaagttggt cttgttgcca taacaaccac cataggtaaa gcgggagcag 60  
 tgctcgctga aggggttgta gtaccagcgc gggatgctct ccttgacagag tcctgtgtct 120  
 ggcaggtcca cgcagtgcc tttgtcactg gggaaatgga tgcgctggag ctctgcaaag 180  
 ccaactcgtgt atttttcaca ggcagcctcg tccgacgcgt cggggcagtt ggggggtgtct 240  
 tcacactcca ggaaactgtc natgcagcag ccattgctgc agcggaaactg ggtgggctga 300  
 cangtgccag agcacactgg atggcgccct tccatggnan gggccctgng ggaaagtccc 360  
 tganccccc anctgcctct caaangcccc accttgacaca ccccgacagg ctagaatgga 420  
 atcttcttcc cgaaaggtag ttnttcttgt tgcccaancc anccccntaa acaaactctt 480  
 gcanatctgc tccgnggggg tcntantacc ancgtgggaa aagaacccca ggcnegcaac 540  
 caancttggt tggatncgaa gcnataatct nctnttctgc ttggtggaca gcaccantna 600  
 ctgtnnanct ttagnccntg gtcctcntgg gttgnncttg aacctaactn ccnntcaact 660  
 gggacaaggt aantngccnt cctttnaatt ccnancntn cccctggtt tgggggtttt 720  
 cncnctccta cccagaaan nccgtgttcc cccccaacta ggggcnaaa ccnnttnttc 780  
 cacaacctn cccacccac ggggtcngnt ggttng 816

<210> 15  
 <211> 783  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(783)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 15

ccaaggcctg	ggcaggcata	nacttgaagg	tacaacccca	ggaacccctg	gtgctgaagg	60
atgtggaaaa	cacagattgg	cgectactgc	ggggtgacac	ggatgtcagg	gtagagagga	120
aagacccaaa	ccaggtggaa	ctgtggggac	tcaaggaang	cacctacctg	ttccagctga	180
cagtgcctag	ctcagaccac	ccagaggaca	cggccaacgt	cacagtcact	gtgctgtcca	240
ccaagcagac	agaagactac	tgcttcgcat	ccaacaangt	gggtcgctgc	cggggctctt	300
ttccacgctg	gtactatgac	cccacggagc	agatctgcaa	gagtttcgtt	tatggaggct	360
gcttggggcaa	caagaacaac	taccttcggg	aagaagagtg	cattctancc	tgtcnggggtg	420
tgaaggtgg	gcctttgana	ngcanctctg	gggctcangc	gactttcccc	cagggccctt	480
ccatggaaaag	gcgccatcca	ntgttctctg	gcacctgtca	gcccaccag	ttccgtgca	540
ncaatggctg	ctgcactnac	antttcctng	aattgtgaca	acacccccca	ntgcccccaa	600
ccctcccaac	aaagcttccc	tgtnaaaaa	tacnccantt	ggcttttnac	aaacncccg	660
cncctccntt	ttccccnntn	aacaaagggc	netngcnttt	gaactgcccn	aaccnnggaa	720
tetnccnngg	aaaaantncc	ccccctgggt	cctnnaancc	cctccnnaa	anctncccc	780
ccc						783

&lt;210&gt; 16

&lt;211&gt; 801

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(801)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 16

gccccaatte	cagctgccac	accacccacg	gtgactgcat	tagttcggat	gtcatacaaa	60
agctgattga	agcaaccctc	tactttttgg	tcgtgagcct	tttgcttggg	gcaggtttca	120
ttggctgtgt	tggtgacgtt	gtcattgcaa	cagaatgggg	gaaaggcact	gttctctttg	180
aagtaggggtg	agtcctcaaa	atccgtatag	ttggtgaagc	cacagcactt	gagccctttc	240
atgggtgggtg	tccacacttg	agtgaagtct	tcctgggaac	cataatcttt	cttgatggca	300
ggcactacca	gcaacgtcag	gaagtgtcca	gccattgtgg	tgtacaccaa	ggcgaccaca	360
gcagctgcaa	cctcagcaat	gaagatgagg	aggaggatga	agaagaacgt	cncgagggca	420
cacttgctct	ccgtcttagc	accatagcag	cccangaaac	caagagcaaa	gaccacaacg	480
ccngctgcaa	atgaaagaaa	ntaccacgt	tgacaaactg	catggccact	ggacgcactg	540
tgccctggaan	atcttcagaa	aagggatgcc	ccatcgattg	aacacccana	tgcccaactgc	600
cnacagggct	gcncncncn	gaaagaatga	gccattgaag	aaggatcntc	ntggtcttaa	660
tgaactgaaa	ccntgcatgg	tggccctgt	tcagggctct	tggcagtgaa	ttctganaaa	720
aaggaacngc	ntnagcccc	ccaaangana	aaacaccccc	gggtgttgcc	ctgaattggc	780
ggccaaggan	ccctgccccn	g				801

&lt;210&gt; 17

&lt;211&gt; 740

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(740)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 17

gtgagagcca	ggcgtccctc	tgcttgccca	ctcagtgcca	acacccggga	gctgttttgt	60
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	----

cctttgtgga	gcctcagcag	ttccctcttt	cagaactcac	tgccaagagc	cctgaacagg	120
agccaccatg	cagtgttca	gcttcattaa	gaccatgatg	atcctcttca	atttgctcat	180
ctttctgtgt	ggtgcagccc	tggtggcagt	gggcatctgg	gtgtcaatcg	atggggcatc	240
ctttctgaag	atcttcgggc	cactgtcgtc	cagtgccatg	cagtttgtca	acgtgggcta	300
cttcctcatc	gcagccggcg	ttgtggtctt	tgctcttggg	ttcctgggct	gctatgggtgc	360
taagacggag	agcaagtgtg	ccctcgtgac	gttcttcttc	atcctcctcc	tcattctcat	420
tgctgaagtt	gcagctgctg	tggtcgcctt	ggtgtacacc	acaatggctg	aaccattcct	480
gacgttgctg	gtantgcctg	ccatcaanaa	agattatggg	ttcccaggaa	aaattcactc	540
aantntggaa	caccnccatg	aaaagggtc	caatttctgn	tggttcccc	aactataccg	600
gaattttgaa	agantcnccc	tacttccaaa	aaaaaanant	tgcttttnc	ccntttctgt	660
tgcaatgaaa	acntcccaan	acngccaatn	aaaacctgcc	cnnncaaaaa	ggntcncaaa	720
caaaaaaant	nnaagggtcn					740

&lt;210&gt; 18

&lt;211&gt; 802

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(802)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 18

ccgctgggtg	cgctgggtcca	gngnagccac	gaagcacgtc	agcatacaca	gcctcaatca	60
caaggtcttc	cagctgccgc	acattacgca	gggcaagagc	ctccagcaac	actgcatatg	120
ggatacactt	tacttttagca	gccaggggtga	caactgagag	gtgtcgaagc	ttattcttct	180
gagcctctgt	tagtggagga	agattccggg	cttcagctaa	gtagtacgag	tatgtcccat	240
aagcaaacac	tgtgagcagc	cgaaggttag	aggcaaaagtc	actctcagcc	agctctctaa	300
cattgggcat	gtccagcagt	tctccaaaca	cgtagacacc	agnggcctcc	agcacctgat	360
ggatgagtgt	ggccagcgct	gcccccttgg	ccgacttggc	taggagcaga	aattgctcct	420
ggttctgccc	tgtaaccttc	acttcgcac	tcatactgc	actgagtgtg	ggggacttgg	480
gctcaggatg	tccagagacg	tggttccgcc	ccctcnctta	atgacaccgn	ccanncaacc	540
gtcggctccc	gccgantgng	ttcgtcgtnc	ctgggtcagg	gtctgctggc	cnctacttgc	600
aanccttcgtc	nggcccattg	aattcaccnc	accggaactn	gtangatcca	ctnnttctat	660
aaccggnccg	caccgcnnnt	ggaactccac	tcttnttnc	tttacttgag	ggttaagggtc	720
acccttnncc	ttaccttggg	ccaaaccntn	ccntgtgtcg	anatngtnaa	tcnggnccna	780
tnccanccnc	atangaagcc	ng				802

&lt;210&gt; 19

&lt;211&gt; 731

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(731)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 19

cnaagcttcc	aggtnacggg	ccgcnaance	tgaccnagg	tancanaang	cagnncgcgg	60
gagcccaccg	tcacngngng	gngtctttat	nggagggggc	ggagccacat	cnctggacnt	120
cntgacccca	actccccncc	ncncantgca	gtgatgagtg	cagaactgaa	ggtnacgtgg	180
caggaaccaa	gancaaannc	tgctccnntc	caagtccgcn	nagggggcgg	ggctggccac	240
gcncatccnt	cnagtgtgn	aaagccccnn	cctgtctact	tgtttgagga	acngcnngga	300

```

catgcccagn gttanataac nggcngagag tnannttgcc tctcccttcc ggctgcgcan      360
cgngtntgct tagnggacat aacctgacta cttaactgaa ccnngaate tncnccccct      420
ccactaagct cagaacaaaa aacttcgaca ccactcantt gtcacctgnc tgcacaagta      480
aagtgtaccc catncccaat gtntgctnga ngctctgncc tgcnttangt tcggtcctgg      540
gaagacctat caattnaagc tatgtttctg actgcctctt gctccctgna acaancnacc      600
cnnnntcca agggggggnc ggcccccaat ccccccaacc ntnaattnan tttnccccn      660
ccccnggcc cggcctttta cnancntcnn nnacngggna aaaccnnngc tttncccaac      720
nnaatccncc t                                                                731

```

&lt;210&gt; 20

&lt;211&gt; 754

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(754)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 20

```

tttttttttt tttttttttt taaaaacccc ctccattnaa tgnaaacttc cgaaattgtc      60
caacccccctc ntccaaatnn ccntttccgg gnggggggttc caaacccaan ttanntttgg      120
annttaaattt aaatnttnnt tggnggnna ancnaatgt nangaaagt naaccanta      180
tnancttnaa tncctggaaa ccngtngntt ccaaaaatnt ttaacccta antccctccg      240
aaatngttna nggaaaaccc aanttctcnt aagggtgttt gaaggntnaa tnaaaanccc      300
nnccaattgt ttttngccac gcctgaatta attggnnttc gntgttttcc nttaaaanaa      360
ggnnancccc ggttantnaa tcccccnnc cccaattata ccganttttt ttngaattgg      420
gancccnccg gaattaacgg ggnnntccc tnttgggggg cnggncccc cccntcggg      480
ggttngggnc aggncnnaat tgtttaaggg tccgaaaaat ccctccnaga aaaaaanctc      540
ccaggntgag nntnggggtt ncccccccc canggccct ctcgnanagt tgggggttgg      600
ggggcctggg atttntttc cctnttncc tcccccccc ccngganag aggttngngt      660
tttgnctnnc ggcccnccn aaganccttn ccgantnan ttaaatccnt gcctnggcga      720
agtcnttgn agggntaaan ggccccctnn cggg                                                                754

```

&lt;210&gt; 21

&lt;211&gt; 755

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(755)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 21

```

atcancccat gacccnaac nngggaccnc tcanceggnc nnncnaccnc cggccnatca      60
nngtnagnnc actncnttn nateacnccc cncnactac gcccnananc cnacgcnetc      120
nncanatncc actganngcg cgangtngan ngagaaanct nataccanag ncaccanacn      180
ccagctgtcc nanaangcct nnnatacnng nnnatccaat ntgnancctc cnaagtattn      240
nncnncanat gatttcctn anccgattac ccntncccc tanccctcc cccccacna      300
cgaaggcnct ggncnaagg nngcgnccnc ccgctagntc ccnncnaagt cncnnccta      360
aactcanccn nattacnccg ttcntgagta tcaactcccc aatctcacc tactcaactc      420
aaaaanactn gatacaaaat aatncaagcc tgnttatnac actntgactg ggtctctatt      480
ttagnngtcc ntnaancntc ctaatacttc cagctnccct tcnccaattt ccnaanggct      540
ctttcngaca gcatnttttg gttcccnntt ggggtcttan ngaattgccc ttcntngaac      600

```



```

gggtctctct tttccctcgg ttancctggn ttcnnccggc cagttattat ttcccntttt 660
aaattctnnc cntttanttt tggcnttcna aacccccggc cttgaaaacg gccccctggt 720
aaaaggttgt tttganaaaa tttttgtttt gtcc 755

```

&lt;210&gt; 22

&lt;211&gt; 849

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(849)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 22

```

tttttttttt tttttangtg tngtcgtgca ggtagaggct tactacaant gtgaanacgt 60
acgctnggan taangcgacc cganttctag gannccctt aaaatcanac tgtgaagatn 120
atcctgnnna cggaanggtc accggnggat nntgctaggg tgncnctcc cannncttn 180
cataactcng nggccctgcc caccaccttc ggcggcccng ngncggggcc cgggtcattn 240
gnnttaaccn cactnngcna ncggtttccn nccccnnng acccngggca tccggggtn 300
tctgtcttcc cctgnagncn anaaantggg ccncggnecc ctttaccctt nnacaagcca 360
cngccttcta nccncngccc cccctccant nngggggact gccnanngt ccgttncnng 420
nnaccccnnn gggtncctcg gttgtcgant cnaccgnang ccanggattc cnaaggaagg 480
tgcgttnttg gccccatccc ttcgctncgg nncaccttc ccgaananga nccgtctccg 540
cncnncgng cctcncctcg caacacccgc nctctcngt ncggnnnccc cccacccgc 600
nccctcncnc ngncgnancn ctcncncnc gtctcannca ccaccccgcc ccgccaggcc 660
ntcanccacn ggngacnng nagnncntc gcncgcgcn gcgnncctt cgcncngaa 720
ctnctcngg ccantnncg tcaanccna cnaaacgcc ctgcgcggcc cgnagcgncc 780
ncctccncca gtctcccgcn ctccnacc angnttccn cgaggacacn nnaccccgcc 840
nncangcgg 849

```

&lt;210&gt; 23

&lt;211&gt; 872

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(872)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 23

```

gcgcaaaacta tacttcgtc gnactcgtgc gcctcgtcnc tcttttcctc cgcaaccatg 60
tctgacnanc ccgattnggc ngatatchan aagntcganc agtccaaact gantaacaca 120
cacacnncan aganaaatcc nctgccttcc anagtanacn attgaacnng agaaccangc 180
nggcgaatcg taatnaggcg tgcgcgcga atntgtcnc gtttatntn ccagctcnc 240
ctnccnacc tacttcttcn nagtgcnn acccctngtn cgnaccccc naggtcggga 300
tcgggtttn nntgaccng cnnccctcc cccctccat naeganccnc ccgcaccacc 360
nanngcncgc nccccgnct ctgcgcnc ctgtccttn cccctgtngc ctggcncngn 420
accgcattga cctcgcncn ctncnngaaa ncgnanacgt ccgggttgn annancgctg 480
tgggnnngcg tetgcncgc gttccttcn ncncttcca ccattctct tacnnggtct 540
ccncgcctc tcnncacnc cctgggacgc tntcctntgc ccccttnac tccccctt 600
cgnctgncc cgncccccacc ntcatttnca nacgtcttc acaannccct ggntnctcc 660
cnancngncn gtcancnag ggaagggng ggncnntg nttgacgttg ngngangtc 720
cgaanantcc tcnctnca cctaccct cgggcgnct ctngttncc aacttanca 780

```

ntctcccccg ngngcncntc tcagcctcnc cnccccnct ctctgcantg tncctctctc 840  
tnaccantac gantnttcgn cncctctttt cc 872

<210> 24

<211> 815

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(815)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 24

gcacgcaagc ttgagtattc tatagngtca cctaaatanc ttggcntaat catggctnta	60
nctgncttcc tgtgtcaaata gtatacnaaa tanatatgaa tctnatntga caaganngtg	120
tctntcatta gtaacaantg tntgtccat cctgtcngan canattecca tnnattncgn	180
cgcattcncn gncantatn taatngggaa ntcnnntnnn ncaccnncat ctatcctncc	240
gncacctgac tggagagat ggatnatttc tntnttgacc nacatgttca tcttggattn	300
aananccccc cgcngnccac cggttngnng cnagecncnc ccaagacctc ctgtggaggt	360
aacctgcgtc aganncatca aacntgggaa acccgcnnc angtnnaagt ngnnncanan	420
gateccgtcc agnntnacc atcccttcnc agcgccccct ttngtgcctt anagnnagc	480
gtgtccnanc cncacaacat ganacgcgcc agnccanccg caattnggca caatgtcgn	540
gaacccctta gggggantna tncaaaancc caggattgtc cncncangaa atccnncanc	600
ccnccctac cnccttttg gacngtgacc aantcccgga gtncagtc ccgcnngctc	660
ccccaccggt nncctgggg ggggtgaanct cngnntcanc cngnccaggn ntcgnaagga	720
accggnccctn ggcgaanng ancnntcnga agnccnncnt cgtataaccc cccctcncca	780
nccnacngnt agntcccccc cngggtnccg aangg	815

<210> 25

<211> 775

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(775)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 25

ccgagatgtc tgcctccgtg gccttagctg tgcctcgcgt actctctctt tctggcctgg	60
aggctatcca gcgtactcca aagattcagg tttactcacg tcatccagca gagaatggaa	120
agtcaaatct cctgaattgc tatgtgtctg ggtttcatcc atccgacatt gaanttgact	180
tactgaagaa tgganagaga attgaaaag tggagcattc agacttgtct ttcagcaagg	240
actggtcttt ctatctctg tactacactg aattcacccc cactgaaaaa gatgagtatg	300
cctgccgtgt gaaccatgtg actttgtcac agcccaagat agttaagtgg gatcgagaca	360
tgtaagcagn cncatggaa gtttgaagat gccgcatttg gattggatga attccaaatt	420
ctgcttgctt gcnttttaaat antgatatgc ntatacaccc taccctttat gnccccnaat	480
tgtaggggtt acatnangt tcnctnngga catgatcttc ctttataant cncncttcg	540
aattgccgt cncnngttn ngaatgttc cnaaaccacg gttggctccc ccaggtncc	600
tcttacggaa gggcctgggc cnccttncaa ggttggggga accnaaaatt tcnctntgc	660
ccnccncca cnccttgng nncncanttt ggaaccttc cnattccct tggcctenna	720
nccttnncta anaaaacttn aaancgtngc naaanntttn acttcccccc ttacc	775

<210> 26

<211> 820  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(820)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 26  
 anattantac agtgaatct tttcccagag gtgtgtanag ggaacggggc ctagaggcat 60  
 cccanagata ncttatanca acagtgcctt gaccaagagc tgetgggcac atttctgca 120  
 gaaaagggtg cggtcccat cactcctcct ctcccatagc catcccagag gggtagtag 180  
 ccatcangcc ttcggtggga gggagtcang gaaacaacan accacagagc anacagacca 240  
 ntgatgacca tgggcgggag cgagcctctt ccctgnaccg gggtaggcana nganagccta 300  
 nctgaggggt cacactataa acgttaacga ccnagatnan cacctgcttc aagtgcaccc 360  
 ttcctacctg acnaccagng accnnnaact gngcctggg gacagcctg ggancagcta 420  
 acnnagcact cacctgcccc cccatggcgg tncgctccc tggctcctgnc aagggaagct 480  
 cctgttgga attncgggga naccaaggga nccccctct ccactgtga aggaaaaann 540  
 gatggaattt tnccttccg gccnntcccc tcttcttta cagccccct nntactctc 600  
 tccctctntt nteetgnenc acttttnacc ccnnnatttc ccttnattga tcggannctn 660  
 ganattccac tnnegcctnc cntenatcng naanacnaaa naetntctna cccnggggat 720  
 gggnnccctg ntcactctct cttttctct accnccnntt ctttgcctct ccttngatca  
 780tccaacntc gntggcctn cccccnnn tcttttccc  
 820

<210> 27  
 <211> 818  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(818)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 27  
 tctgggtgat ggcctcttcc tctcagggg cctctgactg ctctgggcca aagaatctct 60  
 tgtttcttct cagagcccca ggcagcgggtg attcagccct gcccaacctg attctgatga 120  
 ctgaggatgc tgtgacggac ccaaggggca aatagggtcc cagggtccag ggaggggcgc 180  
 ctgctgagca cttccgcccc tcacctgcc cagccctgc catgagctct gggctgggtc 240  
 tccgctcca gggttctget ctccangca ngccancaa tggcgtggg ccacactggc 300  
 ttcttctg cccntccctg getctgante tctgtcttcc tgtcctgtgc angencctg 360  
 gatctcagtt tccctcctc anngaactct gtttctgann tcttcantta actntgantt 420  
 tatnaccnan tggncgtnc tgcnnactt taatgggcn gaccggctaa tccctccctc 480  
 netcecttcc anttcnnnna accngcttnc cntctctcc cntancccg ccngggaanc 540  
 ctcctttgcc etnaccangg gccnnnaccg ccctnnctn ggggggcng gttnctncnc 600  
 ctgntnccc cncctcncnt tncctcgtcc cncnnnccn nngcannntc ncngtcccn 660  
 tnnctcttcn ngntcgnaa ngntcncnt tnnnnngnc ngntnntnc tccctctcnc 720  
 cnnntgnang tnnntnnnc ncngncccc nnnnnnnnn nggnntnnn tctnccngc 780  
 cccncccc ngnattaagg cctcnnctc ccggcnc 818

<210> 28  
 <211> 731  
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 28

```

aggaagggcg gagggatatt gtangggatt gagggatagg agnataangg gggaggtgtg      60
tcccaacatg anggtgnngt tctcttttga angaggggtg ngtttttann ccnggtgggt      120
gattnaaccc cattgtatgg agnnaaaagg ttttagggat ttttcggctc ttatcagtat      180
ntanattcct gtnaatcgga aaatnatntt tcnnncggaa aatnttgctc ccatccgnaa      240
attnctcccg ggtagtgcac nttngggggg cngccangtt tcccaggctg ctanaatcgt      300
actaaagntt naagtgggan tncaaatgaa aacctnnac agagnatccn taccgcactg      360
tnnnttncct tcgccctntg actctgcngg agcccaatac ccnngngnat gtcccccnng      420
nnngcgcnc tgaaannnnc tcngggctnn gancatcang ggggttcgca tcaaaagcnn      480
cgttttncat naaggcactt tngcctcatc caaccnctng cctcnncca tttngccgtc      540
nggttncct acgctntng cncctnnntn ganattttnc cgcctnggg naancctcct      600
gnaatgggta gggncctntc ttttnaccnn gnggtntact aatcnnctnc acgctnctt      660
tctnaccac ccccttttt caatccanc ggcnaatggg gtctccccnn cgangggggg      720
nnnccannc c

```

<210> 29

<211> 822

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(822)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 29

```

actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttggggcnc ttctatgant antnttagat      60
cgctcanacc tcacancctc ccnacnangc ctataangaa nannaataga nctgtncnnt      120
atnntacnc tcatanncct cnnnaccac tccctcttaa cccntactgt gcctatngcn      180
tnnctantct ntgcgcctn cnanccaccn gtggggcnc cncnngnatt ctcnatctcc      240
tcnccatntn gcctananta ngtncatacc ctatacctac nccaatgcta nnnctaanch      300
tccatnantt annntaacta cactgaant ngactttcnc atnanctcct aatttgaatc      360
tactctgact cccacngcct annnattagc ancntcccc nacnatntct caaccaaate      420
ntcaacaacc tatctanctg ttcnccaacc nttncctccg atccccnnac aacccccctc      480
ccaaataccc nccacctgac ncctaaccn caccatcccg gcaagccnan ggncatttan      540
ccactggaat cacnatngga naaaaaaaac ccnaactctc tancncnnat ctcccctaana      600
aatnctcctn naatttactn ncantnccat caanccacn tgaaacnnaa cccctgtttt      660
tanatccctt ctttcgaaaa ccnacccttt annncccaac ctttngggcc cccccnctnc      720
ccnaatgaag gncncccaat cnangaaacg nccntgaaaa ancnaaggcna anannntccg      780
canatcctat ccttanttn ggggnccctt nccnggggcc cc

```

<210> 30

<211> 787

<212> DNA

<213> Hcmo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (787)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 30

cgcccgccctg	ctctggcaca	tgcctcctga	atggcatcaa	aagtgatgga	ctgcccattg	60
ctagagaaga	ccttctctcc	tactgtcatt	atggagccct	gcagactgag	ggctcccctt	120
gtctgcagga	tttgatgtct	gaagtcgtgg	agtgtggctt	ggagctcctc	atctacatna	180
gcgggaagcc	ctggaggggc	tctctcgcca	gcctccccct	tctctccacg	ctctccangg	240
acaccagggg	ctccaggcag	cccattattc	ccagnangac	atgggtgttc	tccacgcgga	300
cccatggggc	ctgnaaggcc	agggtctcct	ttgacaccat	ctctcccgtc	ctgcctggca	360
ggcgtggga	tccactantt	ctanaacggn	cgccaccncg	gtgggagctc	cagcttttgt	420
tcccnttaat	gaagggtaat	tgcncgcttg	gcgtaatcat	nggtcanaac	tntttcctgt	480
gtgaattgt	ttntccctc	ncnattccnc	ncnacatacn	aacccggaan	cataaagtgt	540
taaagcctgg	gggtngcctn	nngaanaaac	tnaactcaat	taattgcgtt	ggctcatggc	600
ccgctttccn	ttcnggaaaa	ctgtcntccc	ctgcnttnnt	gaatcggcc	ccccccnggg	660
aaaagcgggt	tgcnttttng	ggggnctcct	ccncttcccc	cctcnctaan	ccctncgcct	720
cggtcgttnc	nggtngcggg	gaangggnat	nnnctccnc	naaggggng	agnnngntat	780
ccccaaa						787

&lt;210&gt; 31

&lt;211&gt; 799

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (799)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 31

tttttttttt	tttttttggc	gatgctactg	tttaattgca	ggaggtgggg	gtgtgtgtac	60
catgtaccag	ggctattaga	agcaagaagg	aaggaggag	ggcagagcgc	cctgctgagc	120
aacaaaggac	tcctgcagcc	ttctctgtct	gtctcttggc	gcaggcacat	ggggaggcct	180
cccgcagggt	ggggggccacc	agtccagggg	tgggagcact	acanggggtg	ggagtgggtg	240
gtggctggtn	cnaatggcct	gncacanatc	cctacgattc	ttgacacctg	gatttcacca	300
ggggaccttc	tgttctccca	nggnaacttc	ntnnatctcn	aaagaacaca	actgtttctt	360
cngcanttct	ggctgttcat	ggaaagcaca	ggtgtccnat	ttnggctggg	acttggtaca	420
tatggttcg	gcccacctct	ccntcnaa	aagtaattca	cccccccn	ccntctnttg	480
cctgggccc	taantaccca	caccggaact	canttantta	ttcatcttng	gntgggcttg	540
ntnatcnccn	cctgaangcg	ccaagttgaa	aggccacgcc	gtncnccnctc	cccatagnan	600
nttttnnct	canctaattgc	ccccccnggc	aacnatccaa	ttcccccccn	tgggggcccc	660
agcccanggc	ccccgnctcg	ggnnnccngn	cncgnantcc	ccaggntctc	ccantcngnc	720
ccnnngcncc	cccgcacgca	gaacanaagg	ntngagccnc	cgcannnnnn	nggtnncnac	780
ctcgcccccc	ccnnccngng					799

&lt;210&gt; 32

&lt;211&gt; 789

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (789)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 32

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	60
ttttncnag	ggcagggtta	ttgacaacct	cncgggacac	aancaggctg	gggacaggac	120
ggcaacaggc	tccggcggcg	gcggcggcgg	ccctacctgc	ggtaccaa	ntgcagcctc	180
cgctcccgct	tgatnttctt	ctgcagctgc	aggatgccnt	aaaacagggc	ctcgcccntn	240
ggtgggcacc	ctgggatttn	aatttccacg	ggcacaatgc	ggtcgcanc	cctcaccacc	300
nattaggaat	agtggtnnta	ccnccnccg	ttggcncact	ccccntggaa	accacttntc	360
gcggctcccg	catctgggtc	taaaccttgc	aaacnctggg	gccctctttt	tggttantnt	420
nccngccaca	atcatnactc	agactggcnc	gggtcggccc	caaaaaancn	ccccaaaacc	480
ggncatgtc	ttnnccgggt	tgctgcnatn	tncatcacct	cccgggcnc	ncaggncaac	540
ccaaaagttc	ttgnngcccn	caaaaaanct	ccggggggnc	ccagtttcaa	caaagtcac	600
ccccttgccc	cccaa	atcct	cccccgntt	nctgggtttg	ggaacccacg	660
tggnnggcaa	gntggntccc	ccttcggggc	cccgggtggc	ccnctcttaa	ngaaaacncc	720
ntcctnnnca	ccatcccccc	nngnnacgnc	tancaangna	tccctttttt	tanaaacggg	780
ccccccnccg						789

&lt;210&gt; 33

&lt;211&gt; 793

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (793)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 33

gacagaacat	ggtggatggt	ggagcacctt	tctatacgac	ttacaggaca	gcagatgggg	60
aattcatggc	tggtggagca	atanaacccc	agttctacga	gctgctgatc	aaaggacttg	120
gactaaagtc	tgatgaactt	cccaatcaga	tgagcatgga	tgattggcca	gaaatgaana	180
agaagtttgc	agatgtattt	gcaaagaaga	cgaaggcaga	gtggtgtcaa	atctttgacg	240
gcacagatgc	ctgtgtgact	ccggttctga	cttttgagga	ggttgttcat	catgatcaca	300
acaangaacg	gggctcgttt	atcaccantg	aggagcagga	cgtgagcccc	cgccctgcac	360
ctctgctgtt	aaacacccca	gcatccctt	ctttcaaaag	ggatccacta	cttctagagc	420
ggncgccacc	gcggtggagc	tccagctttt	gttcccttta	gtgagggtta	attgcgcgct	480
tggtcgtaac	atggtcatan	ctgtttcctg	tgtgaaattg	ttatccgctc	acaattccac	540
acaacatacg	anccggaagc	atnaaat	ttt	aaagcctggg	ggtngcctaa	600
nactcacatt	aattggcttt	gcgctcactg	cccgttttcc	agtccggaaa	acctgtcctt	660
gccagctgcc	ntaatgaat	cnggccaccc	cccggggaaa	aggcngtttg	cttnttgggg	720
cgencttccc	gctttctcgc	ttcctgaant	ccttcccccc	ggtctttcgc	cttgccgcna	780
acggtatcna	cct					793

&lt;210&gt; 34

&lt;211&gt; 756

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (756)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 34

gccgcgaccg	gcatgtacga	gcaactcaag	ggcgagtggg	accgtaaaag	ccccaatctt	60
ancaagtgcg	gggaanagct	gggtcgactc	aagctagttc	ttctggagct	caacttcttg	120

ccaaccacag	ggaccaagct	gaccaaacag	cagctaattc	tggcccgtga	catactggag	180
atcggggccc	aatggagcat	cctacgcaan	gacatcccct	ccttcgagcg	ctacatggcc	240
cagctcaaat	gctactactt	tgattacaan	gagcagctcc	ccgagtcagc	ctatatgcac	300
cagctcttgg	gcctcaacct	cctcttctctg	ctgtcccaga	accgggtggc	tgantnccac	360
acgganttgg	ancggctgcc	tgcccaanga	catacanacc	aatgtctaca	tcnaccacca	420
gtgtcctgga	gcaatactga	tgganggcag	ctaccncaaa	gtnttccctgg	ccnagggttaa	480
catccccccg	cgagagctac	accttcttca	ttgacatcct	gctcgacact	atcaggggatg	540
aaaaatcgng	ggttgcctca	gaaaggctnc	aanaanattc	ttttcnctga	aggcccccg	600
atnncctagt	nctagaatcg	gccccccatc	gcggtgganc	ctccaacctt	tcgttncctt	660
ttactgaggg	tttattgccc	cccttggcgt	tatcatggtc	acnccngtn	cctgtgttga	720
aatntntaac	cccccaaat	tccacgcna	catnng			756

&lt;210&gt; 35

&lt;211&gt; 834

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(834)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 35

ggggatctct	anactnacct	gnatgcattg	ttgtcgggtg	ggtcgctgtc	gatgaanatg	60
aacaggatct	tgcccttgaa	gctctcggct	gctgtnttta	agttgctcag	tctgccgtca	120
tagtcagaca	cncctcttgg	caaaaaacan	caggatntga	gtcttgattt	cacctccaat	180
aatcttcngg	gctgtctgct	cggtgaactc	gatgacnang	ggcagctggg	tgtgtntgat	240
aaantccanc	angttctcct	tgggtgacct	cccttcaaag	ttgttccggc	cttcatcaaa	300
cttctnnaan	angannancc	cancctttgt	gagctggnat	ttgganaaca	cgtcacctgt	360
ggaaactgat	cccaaattgg	atgtcatcca	tgcctctgtc	tgcctgcaaa	aaacttgctt	420
ggcncaaate	cgactcccn	tccttgaaag	aagccnatca	cacccccctc	cctggactcc	480
nncaangact	ctnccgctnc	ccntccnng	cagggttggg	ggcannccgg	gccccntgcg	540
ttcttcagcc	agttcacnat	nttcatcagc	ccctctgcca	gctgtnttat	tccttggggg	600
ggaanccgtc	tctcccttcc	tgaannaact	ttgaccgtng	gaatagccgc	gcntcnccnt	660
acntnctggg	ccgggttcaa	antccctecn	ttgncnntcn	cctcgggcca	ttctggattt	720
nccnaacttt	ttcttcccc	cncctccnng	ngtttggntt	tttcatnggg	ccccaaactt	780
gctnttggcc	antccctggg	gggcntntan	cncctccnt	ggtcctntng	ggcc	834

&lt;210&gt; 36

&lt;211&gt; 814

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(814)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 36

cgngcgcctt	ccngccgcgc	cccgtttcca	tgacnaaggc	tccttccang	ttaaatacnn	60
cctagnaaac	attaatgggt	tgtctacta	atacatcata	cnaaccagta	agcctgccca	120
naacgccaac	tcaggccatt	cctaccaaag	gaagaaaggc	tggtctctcc	acccccgtga	180
ggaaaggcct	gccttgtaag	acaccacaat	ncggctgaat	ctnaagtctt	gtgttttact	240
aatggaaaaa	aaaaataaac	aanaggtttt	gttctcatgg	ctgcccaccg	cagcctggca	300
ctaaaacanc	ccagcgctca	cttctgcttg	ganaaatatt	ctttgctctt	ttggacatca	360

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ggcttgatgg tatcaactgcc acntttccac ccagctgggc ncccttcccc catntttgtc 420
antganctgg aaggcctgaa ncttagtctc caaaagtctc ngcccacaag accggccacc 480
aggggangtc ntttncagtg gatctgccaa anantaccn tatcatcnnt gaataaaaag 540
gccccctgaac ganatgcttc cancanctt taagacccat aatcctngaa ccatgggtgcc 600
cttccgggtct gatccnaaag gaatgttctt ggggtccant ccctcctttg ttncctacgt 660
tgtnttggac cntgtctn gn atnaccnaan tganatcccc ngaagcacc tncacctggc 720
atttganttt cntaaattct ctgccctacn nctgaaagca cnattccctn ggcncnnaan 780
gngaactca agaaggtctn ngaaaaacca cncn 814

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&lt;210&gt; 37

&lt;211&gt; 760

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)... (760)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 37

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gcatgtgct ctccctcaaa gttgttcttg ttgccataac aaccaccata ggtaaagcgg 60
gcgcagtgt cgctgaagg gttgtagtac cagcgcgga tgctctcct gcagagtcct 120
gtgtctggca ggtccacgca atgccccttg tcaactggga aatggatgcg ctggagctcg 180
tcnaanccac tcgtgtattt ttcacangca gcctcctccg aagcntccgg gcagttgggg 240
gtgtcgtcac actccactaa actgtcgatn cancagccca ttgctgcagc ggaactgggt 300
gggctgacag gtgccagaac aactggatn ggcctttcca tgggaaggcc tgggggaaat 360
cncctnancc caaactgcct ctcaaaggcc accttgaca ccccgacagg ctagaaatgc 420
actcttcttc ccaaaggtag ttgttcttgt tggccaagca ncctccanca aacccaaanc 480
ttgcaaaate tgctccgtgg ggggtcatnnn taccanggtt ggggaaanaa acccggcngn 540
ganccnctt gtttgaatgc naaggnaata atcctcctgt cttgcttggg tggaaagca 600
caattgaact gttaacnttg ggccgngttc cncnnggtg gtctgaaact aatcacctgc 660
actggaaaaa ggtangtgcc ttccttgaat tcccaaannt cccctngntt tgggtnttt 720
ctcctctncc ctaaaaatcg tnttcccccc cnttanggcg 760

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&lt;210&gt; 38

&lt;211&gt; 724

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)... (724)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 38

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tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt ttttttaaaa cccctccat tgaatgaaaa 60
cttccnaaat tgtccaaccc cctcnccaa atnnccattt ccgggggggg gttccaaacc 120
caaattaatt ttgganttta aattaaatnt tnattngggg aanaancaa atgtnaagaa 180
aatttaaccc attatnaact taaatncctn gaaaccntg gnttccaaaa atttttaacc 240
cttaaatecc tccgaaattg ntaanggaaa accaaattcn cctaaggctn tttgaaggtt 300
ngatttaaac ccccttnant tnttttnacc cngnctnaa ntattngnt tccggtgttt 360
tcctnttaan cntnggtaac tcccgnat gaannnccct aanccaatta aaccgaattt 420
tttttgaatt ggaaattcn ngggaattna ccggggtttt tccctttgg gggccatncc 480
ccnctttcg ggggttgggn ntagggtgaa ttttttnang nccccaaaaa ncccccaana 540
aaaaaactcc caagnnttaa ttngaantnc ccccttccca ggccttttgg gaaaggnggg 600

```



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tttntggggg ccngggantt cnttccccc ttncncccc cccccnggt aaanggttat 660
ngnnttgggt ttttgggccc cttnanggac cttccggatn gaaattaaat cccccggncg 720
gccg 724

```

&lt;210&gt; 39

&lt;211&gt; 751

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(751)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 39

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tttttttttt tttttctttg ctcacattta atttttatnt tgattttttt taatgctgca 60
caacacaata tttatttcat ttgtttcttt tatttcattt tatttgttg ctgctgctgt 120
tttatttatt tttactgaaa gtgagaggga acttttgttg ctttttttcc tttttctgta 180
ggccgcctta agctttctaa atttggaaca tctaagcaag ctgaanggaa aaggggggtt 240
cgcaaatca ctcgggggaa nggaaagggt gctttgttaa tcatgcccta tgggtgggtga 300
ttaactgctt gtacaattac ntttcacttt taattaattg tgctnaangc ttttaattana 360
cttgggggtt ccctccccc accaaccnct ctgacaaaaa gtgcengccc tcaaattatg 420
tcccggcnnt cnttgaaaca cacngcngaa ngttctcatt ntcccnccn caggtnaaaa 480
tgaagggtta ccatntttta cncacactcc acntggcnnt gcctgaatcc tcnaaaancn 540
ccctcaancn aatnctnng ccccggtcnc gcntnngtcc cncccgggct ccgggaantn 600
cacccccnga annnntnnc naacnaaatt ccgaaaatat tcccnntcnc tcaattcccc 660
cnnagactnt cctcnncnan cncaattttc tttntntcac gaacncgnnc cnnaaatgn 720
nnnnncctc cncnngtccn naatcnccan c 751

```

&lt;210&gt; 40

&lt;211&gt; 753

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(753)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 40

```

gtggtatttt ctgtaagatc aggtgttcct ccctcgtagg tttagaggaa acaccctcat 60
agatgaaaac ccccccgaga cagcagcact gcaactgcca agcagccggg gtaggagggg 120
cgccctatgc acagctgggc ccttgagaca gcagggtctc gatgtcaggc tcgatgtcaa 180
tgggtctggaa gcggcggtg tacctgcgta ggggcacacc gtcaggggcc accaggaaat 240
tctcaaagtt ccaggcaacn tcgttgcgac acaccggaga ccagggtatn agcttggggt 300
cggtcataan cgcggtggcg tcgtcgctgg gagctggcag ggcctccgc aggaaggcna 360
ataaaagggt cgccccgca ccgttcantc cgcactctc naanaccatg angttgggct 420
cnaaccacc accannccgg acttccttga nggaattccc aaatctctc gntcttgggc 480
ttctnctgat gccctantc gttgccnngn atgccaanca nccccaancc ccggggtcct 540
aaancaccn cctcctntt tcatctgggt tntntcccc ggacctggt tcctctcaag 600
ggancccata tctcnaccn tactcacnt nccccccnt gnnaccanc cttctanngn 660
tcccncccg ncctctggcc cntcaaanat gcttnacna cctgggtctg ccttcccccc 720
tncctatct gnaccnncn tttgtctcan tnt 753

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&lt;210&gt; 41

<211> 341  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 41  
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 agtgaaccca tccttgattt atatacatat atgttctcag tattttggga gcctttccac 120  
 ttctttaaac cttgttcatt atgaacactg aaaataggaa tttgtgaaga gttaaaaagt 180  
 tatagcttgt ttacgtagta agtttttgaa gtctacattc aatccagaca cttagttgag 240  
 tgttaaactg tgatttttaa aaaatatcat ttgagaatat tctttcagag gtattttcat 300  
 ttttactttt tgattaattg tgttttatat attagggtag t 341

<210> 42  
 <211> 101  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 42  
 acttactgaa tttagttctg tgctcttcct tatttagtgt tgtatcataa atactttgat 60  
 gtttcaaaca ttctaaataa ataattttca gtggcttcat a 101

<210> 43  
 <211> 305  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 43  
 acatctttgt tacagtctaa gatgtgttct taaatcacca ttccttcctg gtcttcaccc 60  
 tccaggggtgg tctcacactg taattagagc tattgaggag tctttacagc aaattaagat 120  
 tcagatgcct tgctaagtct agagttctag agttatgttt cagaaagtct aagaaaccca 180  
 cctcttgaga ggtcagtaaa gaggacttaa tatttcatat ctacaaaatg accacaggat 240  
 tggatacaga acgagagtta tcttgataa ctacagagctg agtacctgcc cggggggccgc 300  
 tcgaa 305

<210> 44  
 <211> 852  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(852)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 44  
 acataaatat cagagaaaag tagtctttga aatatttacg tccaggagtt ctttgtttct 60  
 gattatttgg tgtgtgtttt gggttggtgc caaagratg gcagcttcag ttttcatttt 120  
 ctctccatcc tcgggcattc tcccaaatt tatataccag tcttcgtcca tccacacgct 180  
 ccagaatttc tctttttag taatatctca tagctcggct gagcttttca taggtcatgc 240  
 tgctgtgtgt cttcttttta ccccatagct gagccactgc ctctgatttc aagaacctga 300  
 agacgcctc agatcggtct tcccatttta ttaatcctgg gttcttgtct gggttcaaga 360  
 ggatgtcgcg gatgaattcc cataagttag tccctctcgg gttgtgcttt ttggtgtggc 420  
 acttggcagg ggggtcttgc tcttttttca tatcagggtga ctctgcaaca ggaaggtgac 480  
 tgggtgtgt catggagatc tgagccgggc agaaagtgtt gctgtccaac aaatctactg 540  
 tgctaccata gttggtgtca tataaatagt tctngtcttt ccagggtgtc atgatggaag 600

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gctcagtttg ttcagtcttg acaatgacat tgtgtgtgga ctggaacagg tcactactgc      660
actggccggt ccacttcaga tgctgcaagt tgctgtagag gagntgcccc gccgtccctg      720
ccgcccgggt gaactcctgc aaactcatgc tgcaaagggtg ctgcgcgttg atgtcgaact      780
cntggaaagg gatacaattg gcatccagct ggttggtgtc caggagggtga tggagccact      840
cccacacctg gt                                     852

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<210> 45
<211> 234
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<400> 45
acaacagacc cttgctcgct aacgacctca tgctcatcaa gttggacgaa tccgtgtccg      60
agtctgacac catccggagc atcagcattg cttcgcagtg ccctaccgcg gggaaactctt      120
gcctcgtttc tggctgggggt ctgctggcga acggcagaat gcctaccgtg ctgcagtgcg      180
tgaacgtgtc ggtggtgtct gaggagggtc gcagtaagct ctatgacccg ctgt          234

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<210> 46
<211> 590
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(590)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 46
actttttatt taaatgttta taaggcagat ctatgagaat gatagaaaac atggtgtgta      60
atttgatagc aatatttttg agattacaga gttttagtaa ttaccaatta cacagttaaa      120
aagaagataa tatattccaa gcanatacaa aatatctaata gaaagatcaa ggcaggaaaa      180
tgantataac taattgacaa tggaaaatca attttaatgt gaattgcaca ttatccttta      240
aaagctttca aaanaanaa ttattgcagt ctanttaatt caaacagtgt taaatggtat      300
caggataaan aactgaaggg canaaagaat taattttcac ttcattgtaac ncacccanat      360
ttacaatggc ttaaattgcan ggaaaaagca gtggaagttag ggaaqtantc aaggctcttc      420
tggctctctaa tctgccttac tctttgggtg tggctttgat cctctggaga cagctgccag      480
ggctcctgtt atatccacaa tcccagcagc aagatgaagg gatgaaaaag gacacatgct      540
gccttccttt gaggagactt catctcactg gccaacactc agtcacatgt          590

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<210> 47
<211> 774
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(774)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 47
acaagggggc ataatgaagg agtggggana gatttttaaag aaggaaaaaa aacgaggccc      60
tgaacagaat tttcctgnac aacggggctt caaaataatt ttcttgggga ggttcaagac      120
gcttcactgc ttgaaactta aatggatgtg ggacanaatt ttctgtaatg accctgaggg      180
cattacagac gggactctgg gaggaaggat aaacagaaag gggacaaaag ctaatcccaa      240
aacatcaaag aaaggaagggt ggcgtcatat ctcccagcct acacagttct ccagggtctt      300

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cctcatccct ggaggacgac agtggaggaa caactgacca tgtccccagg ctctgtgtg      360
ctggctcctg gtcttcagcc cccagctctg gaagcccacc ctctgtgat cctgctggc      420
ccacactcct tgaacacaca tccccaggtt atattcctgg acatggctga acctcctatt      480
cctacttccg agatgccttg ctccctgcag cctgtcaaaa tcccactcac cctccaaacc      540
acggcatggg aagcctttct gacttgcttg attactccag catcttgga caatccctga      600
ttccccactc cttagaggca agataggggt gttaagagta gggctggacc acttgagacc      660
aggctgctgg cttcaaattn tggctcattt acgagctatg ggaccttggg caagtnatct      720
tcacttctat gggcttcatt ttgttctacc tgcaaaatgg gggataataa tagt          774

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&lt;210&gt; 48

&lt;211&gt; 124

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(124)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 48

```

Canaaattga aattttataa aaaggcattt ttctcttata tccataaaat gatataattc      60
ttgcaantat anaaatgtgt cataaattat aatgttcctt aattacagct caacgcaact      120
tggt                                              124

```

&lt;210&gt; 49

&lt;211&gt; 147

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(147)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 49

```

gccgatgcta ctattttatt gcaggaggtg ggggtgtttt tattattctc tcaacagctt      60
tgtggctaca ggtgggtgtct gactgcatna aaaanttttt tacgggtgat tgcaaaaatt      120
ttagggcacc catatcccaa gcantgt                                              147

```

&lt;210&gt; 50

&lt;211&gt; 107

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 50

```

acattaaatt aataaaagga ctgttgggggt tctgctaaaa cacatggctt gatatatattgc      60
atggtttgag gttaggagga gttaggcata tgttttggga gaggggt                      107

```

&lt;210&gt; 51

&lt;211&gt; 204

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 51

```

gtctagggaa gtctagggga cacacgactc tggggtcacg gggccgacac acttgacagg      60

```

```

cggaagagaa aggcagagaa gtgacaccgt cagggggaaa tgacagaaag gaaaatcaag      120
gccttgcaag gtcagaaagg ggactcaggg cttccaccac agccctgccc cacttggcca      180
cctccctttt gggaccagca atgt                                           204

```

&lt;210&gt; 52

&lt;211&gt; 491

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(491)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 52

```

acaaagataa catttatctt ataacaaaaa ttgatagtt ttaaagggtta gtattgtgta      60
gggtattttc caaaagacta aagagataac tcaggtaaaa agttagaaat gtataaaaca      120
ccatcagaca ggtttttaaa aaacaacata ttacaaaatt agacaatcat ccttaaaaaa      180
aaaacttctt gtatcaattt cttttgttca aaatgactga cttaantatt tttaaataatt      240
tcanaaacac ttcctcaaaa attttcaana tggtagcttt canatgtgcc ctcagtccca      300
atgttgctca gataaataaa tctcgtgaga acttaccacc caccacaagc tttctggggc      360
atgcaacagt gtcttttctt tnccttttct tttttttttt ttacaggcac agaaactcat      420
caattttatt tggataacaa aggggtctcca aatttatattg aaaaataaat ccaagttaat      480
atcactcttg t                                           491

```

&lt;210&gt; 53

&lt;211&gt; 484

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(484)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 53

```

acataattta gcagggtctaa ttaccataag atgctattta ttaanaggtn tatgatctga      60
gtattaacag ttgctgaagt ttggtatttt tatgcagcat tttctttttg ctttgataac      120
actacagaac ccttaaggac actgaaaatt agtaagtaaa gttcagaaac attagctgct      180
caatcaaadc tctacataac actatagtaa ttaaaacggt aaaaaaaaagt gttgaaatct      240
gcactagtat anaccgtccc tgtcaggata anactgcttt ggaacagaaa gggaaaaanc      300
agctttgant ttctttgtgc tgatangagg aaaggctgaa ttaccttggt gcctctccct      360
aatgattggc aggtcnggta aatnccaaaa catattccaa ctcaacactt cttttccncg      420
tancttgant ctgtgtattc caggancagg cggatggaat gggccagccc ncggatgttc      480
cant                                           484

```

&lt;210&gt; 54

&lt;211&gt; 151

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 54

```

actaaacctc gtgcttgga actccatata gaaaacgggtg ccatccctga acacggctgg      60
ccactgggta tactgctgac aaccgcaaca acaaaaacac aaatccttgg cactggctag      120
tctatgtcct ctcaagtgcc tttttgtttg t                                           151

```

<210> 55  
 <211> 91  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 55  
 acctggcttg tctccgggtg gttccccggcg ccccccaagg tccccagaac ggacactttc 60  
 gccctccagt ggatactcga gccaaagtgg t 91

<210> 56  
 <211> 133  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 56  
 ggccggatgtg cgttggttat atacaaatat gtcattttat gtaagggact tgagtatact 60  
 tggatttttg gtatctgtgg gttgggggga cggtcaggga accaataccc catggatacc 120  
 aagggacaac tgt 133

<210> 57  
 <211> 147  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1) ... (147)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 57  
 actctggaga acctgagccg ctgctccgcc tctgggatga ggtgatgcan gcngtggcgc 60  
 gactgggagc tgagcccttc cctttgcgcc tgcctcagag gattgttgcc gacntgcana 120  
 tctcantggg ctggatncat gcagggt 147

<210> 58  
 <211> 198  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1) ... (198)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 58  
 acagggatat aggtttnaag ttattgtnat tgtaaaatac attgaatttt ctgtatactc 60  
 tgattacata catttatcct ttaaaaaaga tgtaaatctt aatttttatg ccatctatta 120  
 attaccaat gagttacctt gtaaatagaga agtcatgata gcactgaatt ttaactagtt 180  
 ttgacttcta agtttgggt 198

<210> 59  
 <211> 330  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 59  
 acaacaaatg ggttgtagg aagtcttatac agcaaaactg gtgatggcta ctgaaaagat 60  
 ccattgaaaa ttatcattaa tgattttaaa tgacaagtta tcaaaaactc actcaatttt 120  
 cacctgtgct agcttgctaa aatgggagtt aactctagag caaatatagt atcttctgaa 180  
 tacagtcaat aaatgacaaa gccagggcct acagggtggt tccagacttt ccagaccag 240  
 cagaaggaat ctattttatc acatggatct ccgtctgtgc tcaaaatacc taatgatatt 300  
 tttcgtcttt attggacttc tttgaagagt 330

<210> 60  
 <211> 175  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 60  
 accgtgggtg ccttctacat tcctgacggc tccttcacca acatctggtt ctacttcggc 60  
 gtcgtgggtc ccttctcttt catcctcctc cagctgggtg tgctcatcga ctttgccgac 120  
 tcctggaacc agcgggtggc gggcaaggcc gaggagtgcg attcccgtgc ctggt 175

<210> 61  
 <211> 154  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 61  
 accccacttt tcctcctgtg agcagctctg acttctcact gctacatgat gagggtgagt 60  
 ggttggtgct cttcaacagt atcctcccct tccggatct gctgagcgg acagcagtgc 120  
 tggactgcac agccccgggg ctccacattg ctgt 154

<210> 62  
 <211> 30  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 62  
 cgctcgagcc ctatagtga tcgtattaga 30

<210> 63  
 <211> 89  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 63  
 acaagtcatt tcagcacct ttgctcttca aaactgacca tcttctatat ttaatgttc 60  
 ctgtatgaat aaaaatggtt atgtcaagt 89

<210> 64  
 <211> 97  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 64  
 accggagtaa ctgagtcggg acgctgaatc tgaatccacc aataaataaa ggttctgcag 60  
 aatcagtga tccaggattg gtccttggat ctgggggt 97

<210> 65  
 <211> 377  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(377)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 65  
 acaacaanaa ntcccttctt taggcccactg atggaaacct ggaaccccct ttgatggca 60  
 gcatggcgctc ctaggccttg acacagcggc tgggggttgg gctntcccaa accgcacacc 120  
 ccaaccctgg tctaccaca nttctggcta tgggctgtct ctgccactga acatcagggt 180  
 tcggtcataa natgaaatcc caanggggac agaggtcagt agaggaagct caatgagaaa 240  
 ggtgctgttt gctcagccag aaaacagctg cctggcattc gccgctgaac tatgaacccg 300  
 tgggggtgaa ctaccccan gaggaatcat gcctgggcga tgcaanggtg ccaacaggag 360  
 gggcgggagg agcatgt 377

<210> 66  
 <211> 305  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 66  
 acgcctttcc ctccagaattc aggggaagaga ctgtcgccctg ccttcctcctg ttgttgcggtg 60  
 agaaccctgt tggcccttcc caccatatac accctcgctc catctttgaa ctcaaacacg 120  
 aggaactaac tgcaccctgg tctctcccc agtccccagt tcaccctcca tccctcacct 180  
 tcttccactc taaggatat caacactgcc cagcacaggg gccctgaatt tatgtgggtt 240  
 ttatatattt ttaataaga tgcactttat gtcatttttt aataaagtct gaagaattac 300  
 tgttt 305

<210> 67  
 <211> 385  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 67  
 actacacaca ctccacttgc ccttgtgaga cactttgtcc cagcacttta ggaatgctga 60  
 ggtcggacca gccacatctc atgtgcaaga ttgccagca gacatcaggt ctgagagttc 120  
 cccttttaaa aaaggggact tgcttaaaaa agaagtctag ccacgattgt gtagagcagc 180  
 tgtgctgtgc tggagattca cttttgagag agttctctc tgagacctga tctttagagg 240  
 ctgggcagtc ttgcacatga gatggggctg gctgtatctc agcactcctt agtctgcttg 300  
 cctctcccag ggccccagcc tggccacacc tgcttacagg gcactctcag atgcccatac 360  
 catagtttct gtgctagtgg accgt 385

<210> 68  
 <211> 73  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 68  
 acttaaccag atatattttt accccagatg gggatattct ttgtaaaaaa tgaaaataaa 60  
 gtttttttaa tgg 73



<210> 69  
 <211> 536  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien  
  
 <220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(536)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 69  
 actagtccag tgtgggtggaa ttccattgtg ttggggggctc tcaccctcct ctccctgcagc 60  
 tccagctttg tgctctgcct ctgaggagac catggcccag catctgagta ccctgctgct 120  
 cctgctggcc accctagctg tggccctggc ctggagcccc aaggaggagg ataggataat 180  
 cccgggtggc atctataacg cagacctcaa tgatgagtgg gtacagcgtg cccttctactt 240  
 cgccatcagc gagtataaca aggccacca agatgactac tacagacgtc cgctgcgggt 300  
 actaagagcc aggcaacaga ccgttggggg ggtgaattac ttcttcgacg tagagggtggg 360  
 ccgaaccata tgtaccaagt cccagcccaa cttggacacc tgtgccttcc atgaacagcc 420  
 agaactgcag aagaaacagt tgtgctcttt cgagatctac gaagtccctt ggggagaaca 480  
 gaangtcctt gggtgaaatc cagggtgtcaa gaaatcctan ggatctgttg ccaggc 536

<210> 70  
 <211> 477  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 70  
 atgaccctta acagggggccc tctcagccct cctaattgacc tccggcctag ccatgtgatt 60  
 tcacttccac tccataacgc tctcataact aggcctacta accaacacac taaccatata 120  
 ccaatgatgg cgcgatgtaa cagagaaaag cacataccaa ggccaccaca caccacctgt 180  
 ccaaaaaggc cttcgatacg ggataatcct atttattacc tcagaagttt ttttcttcgc 240  
 agggattttt ctgagccttt taccactcca gcctagcccc taccctccaa ctaggagggc 300  
 actggcccc aacaggcatc acccgctaa atccctaga agtcccactc ctaaaccat 360  
 ccgtattact cgcatacagga gtatcaatca cctgagctca ccatagtcta atagaaaaca 420  
 accgaaacca aattattcaa agcactgctt attacaattt tactgggtct ctatttt 477

<210> 71  
 <211> 533  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(533)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 71  
 agagctatag gtacagtgtg atctcagctt tgcaaacaca ttttctacat agatagtact 60  
 aggtattaat agatatgtaa agaaagaaat cacaccatta ataatggtaa gattggttta 120  
 tgtgatttta gtggattttt tggcaccctt atatatgttt tccaaacttt cagcagtgat 180  
 attatttcca taacttaaaa agtgagtttg aaaaagaaaa tctccagcaa gcatctcatt 240  
 taaataaagg tttgtcatct ttaaaaatac agcaatatgt gactttttta aaaagctgtc 300  
 aaataggtgt gaccctacta ataattatta gaaatacatt taaaaacatc gagtacctca 360  
 agtcagtttg ccttgaaaaa tatcaaatat aactcttaga gaaatgtaca taaaagaatg 420  
 cttcgtaatt ttggagtang aggttccttc ctcaattttg tatttttaaa aagtacatgg 480  
 taaaaaaaaa aattcacaac agtatataag gctgtaaaaat gaagaattct gcc 533

<210> 72  
 <211> 511  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(511)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 72  
 tattacggaa aaacacacca cataattcaa ctancaaaga anactgcttc agggcgtgta 60  
 aaatgaaagg cttccaggca gttatctgat taaagaacac taaaagaggg acaaggctaa 120  
 aagccgcagg atgtctacac tatancaggc gctatttggg ttggctggag gagctgtgga 180  
 aaacatggan agattgggtgc tgganatcgc cgtggctatt cctcattgtt attacanagt 240  
 gaggttctct gtgtgcccac tggtttgaaa accgttctnc aataatgata gaatagtaca 300  
 cacatgagaa ctgaaatggc ccaaaccag aaagaaagcc caactagatc ctcagaaanac 360  
 gcttctaggg acaataaccg atgaagaaaa gatggcctcc ttgtgcccc gtctgttatg 420  
 atttctctcc attgcagcna naaaccggtt cttctaagca aacncagggt atgatggcna 480  
 aaatacaccc cctcttgag naccnggag a 511

<210> 73  
 <211> 499  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(499)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73  
 cagtgcagc actggtgcca gtaccagtac caataacagt gccagtgcc gtgccagcac 60  
 cagtgggtggc ttcagtctg gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctcacatttg ggctcttcgc 120  
 tggccttggg ggagctggg ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gtttctccta 180  
 caagtgagat tttagatatt gttaatcctg ccagctcttc tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac 240  
 ctcagaaacc tactcaacac agcactctag gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagtgtgaca 300  
 ctctgcatta aatctatttg ccatttctga aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaggg cggccgctcg 360  
 antctagagg gcccggttaa acccgctgat cagcctcgac tgtgccttct anttgccagc 420  
 catctgttgt ttgccctcc cccgntgcct tccttgacct tggaaagtgc cactccact 480  
 gtccttctct aantaaat 499

<210> 74  
 <211> 537  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(537)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74  
 tttcatagga gaacacactg aggagatact tgaagaattt ggattcagcc gcgaagagat 60

```

ttatcagctt aactcagata aaatcattga aagtaataag gtaaaagcta gtctcttaact 120
tccaggccca cggctcaagt gaatttgaat actgcattta cagtgtagag taacacataa 180
cattgtatgc atggaaacat ggaggaacag tattacagtg tcctaccact ctaatcaaga 240
aaagaattac agactctgat tctacagtga tgattgaatt ctaaaaatgg taatcattag 300
ggcttttgat ttataanact ttgggtactt atactaaatt atggtagtta tactgccttc 360
cagtttgctt gatataattg ttgatattaa gattcttgac ttataatttg aatgggttct 420
actgaaaaan gaatgatata ttcttgaaga catcgatata catttattta cactcttgat 480
tctacaatgt agaaaatgaa ggaaatgccc caaattgtat ggtgataaaa gtcccg 537

```

&lt;210&gt; 75

&lt;211&gt; 467

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(467)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 75

```

caaanacaat tgttcaaaag atgcaaatga tacactactg ctgcagctca caaacacctc 60
tgcataattac acgtacctcc tcctgctcct caagtagtgt ggtctatttt gccatcatca 120
cctgctgtct gcttagaaga acggctttct gctgcaangg agagaaatca taacagacgg 180
tggcacaagg aggccatctt ttctcatcg gttattgtcc ctagaagcgt cttctgagga 240
tctagtggg ctttctttct ggggttgggc catttcantt ctcatgtgtg tactattcta 300
tcattattgt ataacggtt tcaaaccngt gggcacncag agaacctcac tctgtaataa 360
caatgaggaa tagccacggg gatctccagc accaaatctc tccatgttnt tccagagctc 420
ctccagccaa cccaatagc cgctgctatn gtgtagaaca tccttgn 467

```

&lt;210&gt; 76

&lt;211&gt; 400

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(400)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 76

```

aagctgacag cattcgggccc gagatgtctc gctccgtggc cttagctgtg ctgcgctac 60
tctctctttc tggcctggag gctatccagc gtactccaaa gattcaggtt tactcacgtc 120
atccagcaga gaatggaaag tcaaatttcc tgaattgcta tgtgtctggg tttcatccat 180
ccgacattga agttgactta ctgaagaatg gagagagaat tgaaaaagtg gagcattcag 240
acttgtcttt cagcaaggac tggcttttct atctcttgta ctacactgaa ttcaccccca 300
ctgaaaaaga tgagtatgcc tgccgtgtga accatgtgac tttgtcacag cccaagatng 360
ttnagtggga tcganacatg taagcagcan catgggaggt 400

```

&lt;210&gt; 77

&lt;211&gt; 248

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 77

```

ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagcccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct 60

```

```

ccagctgccc cggcggggga tgcgaggctc ggagcaccct tgcccggctg tgattgctgc   120
caggcactgt tcatctcagc tttctgtcc ctttgctccc ggcaagcgct tctgctgaaa   180
gttcatactt ggagcctgat gtcttaacga ataaaggctc catgctccac ccgaaaaaaa   240
aaaaaaaaa                                     248

```

```

<210> 78
<211> 201
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 78
actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttgggcccac cacaatggct acctttaaca   60
tcaccagac cccgccctgc ccgtgcccac cgctgctgct aacgacagta tgatgcttac   120
tctgctactc ggaaactatt tttatgtaat taatgtatgc tttcttgttt ataatgcct   180
gatttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a                                     201

```

```

<210> 79
<211> 552
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (552)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 79
tccttttgtt aggtttttga gacaacccta gacctaaact gtgtcacaga cttctgaatg   60
tttaggcagt gctagtaatt tcctcgtaat gattctgtta ttactttcct attctttatt   120
cctctttctt ctgaagatta atgaagtga aaattgaggt ggataaatac aaaaaggtag   180
tgtgatagta taagtatcta agtgcagatg aaagtgtgtt atatatatcc attcaaaatt   240
atgcaagtta gtaattactc agggttaact aaattacttt aatatgctgt tgaacctact   300
ctgttccttg gctagaaaaa attataaaca ggactttgtt agtttgggaa gccaaattga   360
taatattcta tgttctaaaa gttgggctat acataaanta tnaagaaata tggaatttta   420
ttcccaggaa tatgggggtc atttatgaat antacccggg anagaagttt tgantnaaac   480
cngttttggt taatacgta atatgtcctn aatnaacaag gcntgactta tttccaaaaa   540
aaaaaaaaa aa                                     552

```

```

<210> 80
<211> 476
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (476)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 80
acagggattt gagatgctaa ggccccagag atcgtttgat ccaaccctct tattttcaga   60
ggggaaaatg gggcctagaa gttacagagc atctagctgg tgcgctggca cccctggcct   120
cacacagact cccgagtagc tgggactaca ggcacacagt cactgaagca ggccctgttt   180
gcaattcacg ttgccacctc caacttaaac attcttcata tgtgatgtcc ttagtcaacta   240
aggttaaact ttcccaccca gaaaaggcaa cttagataaa atcttagagt accttcatac   300
tcttctaagt cctcttcag cctcactttg agtcctcctt gggggttgat aggaantntc   360

```

tcttggttt ctcaataaaa tctctatcca tctcatgttt aatttggtac gcntaaaaat 420  
gctgaaaaaa ttaaaatgtt ctggtttcnc tttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 476

<210> 81

<211> 232

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(232)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 81

tttttttttg tatgccttcn ctgtggngtt attgttgctg ccacctgga ggagcccagt 60  
ttctctgtga tctttctttt ctggggggtc ttcttggtc tgccctcca ttcacagcct 120  
ctcatcccca tcttgcaatt ttgctagggt tggaggcgt ttcttggtg cccctcagag 180  
actcagtcag cgggaataag tcttaggggt ggggggtgtg gcaagccggc ct 232

<210> 82

<211> 383

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(383)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 82

aggcgggagc agaagctaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactgggtgcc 60  
agtaccagta ccaataacat gccagtcca gtgccagcac cagtgggtggc ttcagtgtg 120  
gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctacatttg ggctcttcgc tggccttggg ggagctgggt 180  
ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gttctccta caagtgagat tttagatatt 240  
gttaatcctg ccagtctttc tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac ctcagaaacc tactcaacac 300  
agcactctng gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca ctctgcatta aatctatttg 360  
ccatttcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 383

<210> 83

<211> 494

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(494)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 83

accgaattgg gaccgtggc ttataagcga tcatgtctc cagtattacc tcaacgagca 60  
gggagatcga gtctatacgc tgaagaaatt tgaccgatg ggacaacaga cctgtctcagc 120  
ccatcctgct cggttctccc cagatgacaa atactctcga caccgaatca ccatcaagaa 180  
acgcttcaag gtgctcatga cccagcaacc gcgcctgtc ctctgagggg ccttaaaactg 240  
atgtcttttc tgccacctgt taccctcgg agactccgta accaaaactct tcggactgtg 300  
agccctgatg cctttttgcc agccatactc tttggcntcc agtctctcgt ggcgattgat 360

```

tatgcttggtg tgaggcaatc atggtggcat cacccatnaa gggaacacat ttganttttt 420
tttcncatat tttaaattac naccagaata nttcagaata aatgaattga aaaactctta 480
aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 494

```

&lt;210&gt; 84

&lt;211&gt; 380

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(380)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 84

```

gctggtagcc tatggcgtgg ccacggangg gtccttgagg cacgggacag tgacttccca 60
agtatcctgc gccgcgtctt ctaccgtccc tacctgcaga tcttcgggca gattccccag 120
gaggacatgg acgtggccct catggagcac agcaactgct cgtcggagcc cggcttctgg 180
gcacaccctc ctggggccca ggcgggcacc tgcgtctccc agtatgccaa ctggctgggtg 240
gtgctgctcc tcgtcatctt cctgctcgtg gccaacatcc tgctggtcac ttgctcattg 300
ccatgttcag ttacacattc ggcaaagtac agggcaacag cnatctctac tgggaaggcc 360
agcgttnccg cctcatccgg 380

```

&lt;210&gt; 85

&lt;211&gt; 481

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(481)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 85

```

gagttagctc ctccacaacc ttgatgaggt cgtctgcagt ggccctctgc ttcataccgc 60
tnccatcgtc atactgtagg ttgcccacca cctcctgcat cttggggcgg ctaatatcca 120
ggaaactctc aatcaagtca ccgtcnatna aacctgtggc tggttctgtc ttccgctcgg 180
tgtgaaagga tctccagaag gagtgctcga tcttccccac acttttgatg actttattga 240
gtcgattctg catgtccagc aggaggttgt accagctctc tgacagtgag gtcaccagcc 300
ctatcatgcc nttgaacgtg ccgaagaaca ccgagccttg tgtggggggg gnagtctcac 360
ccagattctg cattaccaga nagecgtggc aaaaganatt gacaactcgc ccaggngaa 420
aaagaacacc tcttgggaagt gctngccgct cctcgtccnt tgggtggngc gentnccctt 480
t 481

```

&lt;210&gt; 86

&lt;211&gt; 472

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(472)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 86

```

aacatcttcc tgtataatgc tgtgtaatat cgatccgatn ttgtctgctg agaattcatt      60
acttggaata gcaacttnaa gcctggacac tggattataa attcacaata tgcaacactt      120
taaacagtgt gtcaatctgc tcccttactt tgtcatcacc agtctgggaa taaggggatg      180
ccctattcac acctgttaaa agggcgctaa gcatttttga ttcaacatct ttttttttga      240
cacaagtccg aaaaaagcaa aagtaaagag ttnttaattt gttagccaat tcactttctt      300
catgggacag agccatttga tttaaaaagc aaattgcata atattgagct ttgggagctg      360
atatntgagc ggaagantag cctttctact tcaccagaca caactccttt catattggga      420
tgttnacnaa agttatgtct cttacagatg ggatgctttt gtggcaattc tg              472

```

&lt;210&gt; 87

&lt;211&gt; 413

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(413)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 87

```

agaaaccagt atctctnaaa acaacctctc ataccttgtg gacctaatth tgtgtgctg      60
tgtgtgtgct cgcataattat atagacaggc acatcttttt tacttttcta aaagcttatg      120
cctctttggt atctatatct gtgaaagtth taatgatctg ccataatgtc ttggggacct      180
ttgtcttctg tgtaaatggt actagagaaa acacctatnt tatgagtcaa tctagttngt      240
tttattcgac atgaaggaaa tttccagatn acaacactna caaactctcc cttgactagg      300
ggggacaaaag aaaagcnaaa ctgaacatna gaaacaattn cctgggtgaga aattncataa      360
acagaaattg ggtngtatat tgaaanannn catcattnaa acgttttttt ttt              413

```

&lt;210&gt; 88

&lt;211&gt; 448

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(448)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 88

```

cgcagcgggt cctctctatc tagctccagc ctctcgctg cccactccc cgcgtcccgc      60
gtcctagccn accatggccg ggccctgctg cgcccgctg ctctgtctgg ccactctggc      120
cgtggccctg gccgtgagcc ccgcggccgg ctccagctcc ggcaagccgc cgcgcctggt      180
gggaggccca tggaccccg cgtggaagaag aaggtgtgct gcgtgcactg gactttgccg      240
tcggcnanta caacaaacc gcaacnactt ttaccnagcn cgcgtgagc gttgtgccgc      300
cccaancaaa ttgttactng gggtaanata ttcttggaag ttgaacctgg gccaaacnng      360
tttaccagaa ccnagccaat tngaacaatt nccctcccat aacagccctt tttaaaaagg      420
gaancantcc tgnctctttc caaattht              448

```

&lt;210&gt; 89

&lt;211&gt; 463

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(463)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 89

gaattttgtg cactggccac tgtgatggaa ccattggggc aggatgcttt gagtttatca	60
gtagtgattc tgccaaagt ggtgttgtaa catgagtag taaaatgtca aaaaattagc	120
agaggctctag gtctgcatat cagcagacag ttgtccgtg tattttgtag ccttgaagtt	180
ctcagtgaca agttntttct gatgcgaagt tctnattcca gtgttttagt cctttgcac	240
tttnatgtn agacttgccct ctntnaaatt gcttttgtn tctgcaggta ctatctgtgg	300
tttaacaaaa tagaannact tctctgcttn gaanatttga atatcttaca tctnaaaatn	360
aattctctcc ccatannaaa acccangccc ttggganaat ttgaaaaang gntccttcnn	420
aattcnnana anttcagntn tcatacaaca naacngganc ccc	463

&lt;210&gt; 90

&lt;211&gt; 400

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(400)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 90

agggattgaa ggtctnttnt actgtcggac tgttcancca ccaactctac aagtgctgt	60
cttccactca ctgtctgtaa gcntnttaac ccagactgta tcttcataaa tagaacaaat	120
tcttcaccag tcacatcttc taggaccttt ttggattcag ttagtataag ctcttccact	180
tcctttgtta agacttcac tggtaaagtc ttaagttttg tagaaaggaa ttaattgct	240
cgttctctaa caatgtcctc tccttgaagt atttggtga acaaccacc tnaagtcct	300
ttgtgcatcc attttaaata tacttaatag ggcattggtt cactagggtta aattctgcaa	360
gagtcactctg tctgcaaaag ttgcgttagt atatctgcca	400

&lt;210&gt; 91

&lt;211&gt; 480

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(480)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 91

gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact	60
ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggtcattccc tgagtcagac	120
atgcctcttt gactaccgtg tgccagtgtt ggtgattctc acacacctcc nnccgctctt	180
tgtggaaaaa ctggcacttg nctggaaacta gcaagacatc acttacaat tcaccacga	240
gacacttgaa aggtgtaaca aagcgactct tgcattgctt tttgtccctc cggcaccagt	300
tgtcaatact aaccgctgg tttgcctcca tcacatttgt gatctgtage tctggataca	360
tctcctgaca gtactgaaga acttcttctt ttgtttcaaa agcaactctt ggtgcctgtt	420
ngatcagggtt cccatttccc agtccgaatg ttcacatggc atatnttact tcccacaaaa	480

&lt;210&gt; 92

&lt;211&gt; 477

&lt;212&gt; DNA



<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (477)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 92

atacagccca natcccacca cgaagatgcg cttgttgact gagaacctga tgcggtcact	60
gggtcccgtg tagccccagc gactctccac ctgctggaag cggttgatgc tgcactcctt	120
cccacgcagg cagcagcggg gccggtcaat gaactccact cgtggcttg gggtgacggg	180
taantgcagg aagaggctga ccacctcgcg gtccaccagg atgccccact gtgcgggacc	240
tgcagcgaaa ctccctcgatg gtcattgagc ggaagcgaat gangcccagg gccttgccca	300
gaaccttccg cctgttctct ggcgtcacct gcagctgctg ccgctnacac tcggcctcgg	360
accagcggac aaacggcggt gaacagccgc acctcacgga tgcacantgt gtcgcgctcc	420
aggaacggcn ccagcgtgtc cagggtcaatg tcggtgaanc ctccgcgggt aatggcg	477

<210> 93

<211> 377

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (377)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 93

gaacggctgg accttgccct gcattgtgct gctggcagga ataccttgcc aagcagctcc	60
agtccgagca gccccagacc gctgccgccc gaagctaagc ctgcctctgg ccttcccctc	120
cgctcaatg cagaaccant agtgggagca ctgtgttttag agttaagagt gaacactgtt	180
tgattttact tgggaatttc ctctgttata tagcttttcc caatgctaatt ttccaaacaa	240
caacaacaaa ataacatggt tgcctgttna gttgtataaa agtangtgat tctgtatnta	300
aagaaaatat tactgttaca tatactgctt gcaanttcctg tatttattgg tncctctggaa	360
ataaatatat tattaata	377

<210> 94

<211> 495

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (495)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 94

ccctttgagg ggtaggggc cagttcccag tggaagaaac aggccaggag aantgcgtgc	60
cgagctgang cagatttccc acagtgacc cagagccctg ggctatagtc tctgacctc	120
ccaaggaaa accaccttct ggggacatgg gctggagggc aggacctaga ggcaccaagg	180
gaaggcccca ttccggggct gttccccgag gaggaaggga aggggctctg tgtgcccccc	240
acgaggaana ggccttgant cctgggatca nacaccctt cacgtgtatc cccacacaaa	300
tgcaagctca ccaagggtccc ctctcagtc cttccctaca ccctgaacgg nacttgccc	360
acaccacccc agancancca cccgcatgg ggaatgtnt caaggaatcg cngggcaacg	420
tggactctng tcccnnaagg gggcagaatc tccaatagan gganngaacc cttgctnana	480

aaaaaaaaana aaaaaa

495

&lt;210&gt; 95

&lt;211&gt; 472

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(472)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 95

ggttacttgg	tttcattgcc	accacttagt	ggatgtcatt	tagaaccatt	ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag	ccttgccgag	agcggacttt	gtaattggtg	gagaataact	gctgaatttt	120
tagctgtttt	gagttgattc	gcaccactgc	accacaactc	aatatgaaaa	ctatttnact	180
tatttattat	cctgtgaaaa	gtatacaatg	aaaattttgt	tcatactgta	tttatcaagt	240
atgatgaaaa	gcaatagata	tatattcttt	tattatgtn	aattatgatt	gccattatta	300
atcggcaaaa	tgtggagtgt	atgttctttt	cacagtaata	tatgcctttt	gtaacttcac	360
ttggttattt	tattgtaaat	gaattacaaa	attcttaatt	taagaaaatg	gtangttata	420
tttanttcan	taatttcttt	ccttggtttac	gttaattttg	aaaagaatgc	at	472

&lt;210&gt; 96

&lt;211&gt; 476

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(476)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 96

ctgaagcatt	tcttcaaact	tntctacttt	tgtcattgat	acctgtagta	agttgacaat	60
gtggtgaaat	ttcaaaatta	tatgtaactt	ctactagtgt	tactttctcc	cccaagtctt	120
ttttaactca	tgatttttac	acacacaatc	cagaacttat	tatatagcct	ctaagtcttt	180
attcttcaca	gtagatgatg	aaagagtcct	ccagtgtctt	gngcanaatg	ttctagntat	240
agctggatac	atacngtggg	agttctataa	actcatacct	cagtgggact	naaccaaaat	300
tgtgttagtc	tcaattccta	ccacactgag	ggagcctccc	aaatcactat	attcttatct	360
gcaggtaactc	ctccagaaaa	acngacaggg	caggcttgca	tgaaaaagtn	acatctgcgt	420
tacaaagtct	atcttctcta	nangtctgtn	aaggaacaat	ttaatcttct	agcttt	476

&lt;210&gt; 97

&lt;211&gt; 479

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(479)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 97

actctttcta	atgctgatat	gatcttgagt	ataagaatgc	atatgtcact	agaatggata	60
aaataatgct	gcaaaacttaa	tgttcttatg	caaaatggaa	cgctaataga	acacagctta	120

caatcgcaaa tcaaaactca caagtgtctca tctgtttag atttagtgtg ataagactta	180
gattgtgtct cttcggatat gattgtttct canatcttgg gcaatnttcc ttagtcaa	240
caggctacta gaattctgtt atgggatatn tgagagcatg aaatttttaa naatacactt	300
gtgattatna aattaatcac aaatttcact tatacctgct atcagcagct agaaaaacat	360
ntnnntttta natcaaagta ttttgtgttt ggaantgtnn aaatgaaatc tgaatgtggg	420
ttcnatctta ttttttccn gacnactant tntcttttta gggncatttc tganccatc	479

&lt;210&gt; 98

&lt;211&gt; 461

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 98

agtgacttgt cctccaacaa aaccccttga tcaagtttgt ggcactgaca atcagaccta	60
tgctagtccc tgctatctat tcgctactaa atgcagactg gaggggacca aaaaggggca	120
tcaactccag ctggattatt ttggagcctg caaatctatt cctacttgta cggactttga	180
agtgattcag tttcctctac ggatgagaga ctggctcaag aatatacctca tgcagcttta	240
tgaagccact ctgaacacgc tggttatcta gatgagaaca gagaaataaa gtcagaaaat	300
ttacctggag aaaagaggct ttggctgggg accatcccat tgaaccttct ctttaaggact	360
ttaagaaaaa ctaccacatg ttgtgtatcc tgggtgccggc cgtttatgaa ctgaccaccc	420
tttggataaa tcttgacgct cctgaacttg ctccctctgcg a	461

&lt;210&gt; 99

&lt;211&gt; 171

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 99

gtggccgcgc gcaggtgttt cctcgtaccg cagggccccc tcccttcccc aggcgtccct	60
cggcgccctct gcgggcccga ggaggagcgg ctggcggttg gggggagtgt gaccaccct	120
cggtgagaaa agccttctct agcgtatcga gaggcgtgcc ttgggggtac c	171

&lt;210&gt; 100

&lt;211&gt; 269

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 100

cggccgcaag tgcaactcca gctggggccg tgcggacgaa gattctgcca gcagttggtc	60
cgactgcgac gacggcggcg gcgacagtcg caggtgcagc gcgggcgcct ggggtcttgc	120
aaggctgagc tgacgccgca gaggtcgtgt cacgtcccac gaccttgacg ccgtcgggga	180
cagccggaac agagcccgtt gaagcgggag gcctcgggga gccctcggg aaggcgggcc	240
cgagagatac gcaggtgcag gtggccgcc	269

&lt;210&gt; 101

&lt;211&gt; 405

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 101

ttttttttt ttttggatc tactgcgagc acagcaggtc agcaacaagt ttattttgca	60
gctagcaagg taacagggtg gggcatgggt acatgttcag gtcaacttcc ttgtcgtgg	120
ttgattgggt tgtctttatg ggggcggggg ggggtagggg aaacgaagca aataacatgg	180
agtgggtgca cctccctgt agaacctggt tacaaagctt ggggcagttc acctggtctg	240
tgaccgtcat tttcttgaca tcaatgttat tagaagtcag gatattcttt agagagtcca	300

ctgttctgga gggagattag ggtttcttgc caaatccaac aaaatccact gaaaaagttg 360  
 gatgatcagt acgaataccg aggcatattc tcatatcggt ggcca 405

<210> 102  
 <211> 470  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 102  
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 tcaaaatcta aattattcaa attagccaaa tccttaccac ataataccca aaaatcaaaa 180  
 atatacttct ttcagcaaac ttgttacata aattaaaaaa atataacggt ctggtgtttt 240  
 caaagtacaa ttatcttaac actgcaaaac ttttaaggaa ctaaaaataa aaaaaaactt 300  
 ccgcaaaggt taaagggaac aacaaattct ttacaacac cattataaaa atcatatctc 360  
 aaatcttagg ggaatatata cttcacacgg gatcttaact ttactcact ttgtttattt 420  
 ttttaaacca ttgttgggc ccaacacaat ggaatcccc ctggactagt 470

<210> 103  
 <211> 581  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 103  
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 tacacatatt tattttataa ttggtattag atattcaaaa ggcagctttt aaaatcaaac 120  
 taaatggaaa ctgccttaga tacataatc tttaggaatta gcttaaaatc tgcctaaagt 180  
 gaaaatcttc tctagctctt ttgactgtaa atttttgact cttgtaaaac atccaaatc 240  
 atttttcttg tctttaaatt tatctaattc ttccattttt tccctattcc aagtcaattt 300  
 gcttctctag cctcatttcc tagctcttat ctactattag taagtggctt ttttcctaaa 360  
 agggaaaaca ggaagagaaa tggcacacaa aacaaacatt ttatattcat atttctacct 420  
 acgttaataa aatagcattt tgtgaagcca gctcaaaaga aggccttagat ccttttatgt 480  
 ccattttagt cactaaacga tatcaaagtg ccagaatgca aaagggttgt gaacatttat 540  
 tcaaaagcta atataagata ttccacatac tcatctttct g 581

<210> 104  
 <211> 578  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 104  
 tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttctctt cttttttttt gaaatgagga tctagttttt 60  
 cactctctag atagggcatg aagaaaactc atctttccag ctttaaaata acaatcaaat 120  
 ctcttatgct atatcatatt ttaagttaaa ctaatgagtc actggcttat cttctcctga 180  
 aggaaatctg ttcattcttc tcattcatat agttatatca agtactacct tgcatttga 240  
 gaggtttttc ttctctatct acacatatat ttccatgtga atttgtatca aacctttatt 300  
 ttcatgcaaa ctagaaaata atgtttcttt tgcataagag aagagaacaa tatagcatta 360  
 caaaactgct caaattgttt gttaagttat ccattataat tagttggcag gagctaatac 420  
 aatcacatt tacgacagca ataataaac tgaagtacca gttaaatatc caaaataatt 480  
 aaaggaacat ttttagcctg ggtataatta gctaattcac tttaacaagca tttattagaa 540  
 tgaattcaca tgttattatt cctagcccaa cacaatgg 578

<210> 105  
 <211> 538  
 <212> DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 105

tttttttttt tttttcagta ataatcagaa caatatattat ttttatattt aaaattcata	60
gaaaagtgcc ttacatttaa taaaagtttg tttctcaaag tgatcagagg aattagatat	120
gtcttgaaca ccaatattaa tttgaggaaa atacaccaa atacattaag taaattattt	180
aagatcatag agcttgtaag tgaagagata aaatttgacc tcagaaactc tgagcattaa	240
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&lt;210&gt; 106

&lt;211&gt; 473

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 106

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agactgtgtc tgtctgaatc aaatgatctg acctatctc ggtggcaaga actcttcgaa	420
ccgcttcttc aaaggcgctg ccacatttgt ggctctttgc acttgttcca aaa	473

&lt;210&gt; 107

&lt;211&gt; 1621

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 107

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ccgctacgac gtgagccgct tgggcccggg caagcgctcg ctagtgtgg acctgaagca	180
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tccaaggctt atttatgcca ggctgagtggt atttggccag tcaggaaagct tctgccggtt	360
agctggccac gatatcaact atttggcttt gtcagggtgt ctctcaaaa ttggcagaag	420
tggtgagaat ccgtatgcc cgtgaatct cctggctgac tttgctgggt gtggccttat	480
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cagccgcgaa gagatttatc agcttaactc agataaaatc attgaaagta ataaggtaaa	1140
agctagtctc taacttccag gccacggct caagtgaatt tgaatactgc atttacagt	1200
tagagtaaca cataacattg tatgcatgga aacatggagg aacagtatta cagtgtccta	1260

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ccactctaatt caagaaaaga attacagact ctgattctac agtgatgatt gaattctaaa 1320
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aaaagtcacg tgaacaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1620
a 1621

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<210> 108  
 <211> 382  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 108

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Met Ala Leu Gln Gly Ile Ser Val Met Glu Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala Pro
1      5      10      15
Gly Pro Phe Cys Ala Met Val Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Ala Arg Val Val
20     25     30
Arg Val Asp Arg Pro Gly Ser Arg Tyr Asp Val Ser Arg Leu Gly Arg
35     40     45
Gly Lys Arg Ser Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Lys Gln Pro Arg Gly Ala Ala
50     55     60
Val Leu Arg Arg Leu Cys Lys Arg Ser Asp Val Leu Leu Glu Pro Phe
65     70     75     80
Arg Arg Gly Val Met Glu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Gln
85     90     95
Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Leu Ile Tyr Ala Arg Leu Ser Gly Phe Gly Gln
100    105    110
Ser Gly Ser Phe Cys Arg Leu Ala Gly His Asp Ile Asn Tyr Leu Ala
115    120    125
Leu Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Ile Gly Arg Ser Gly Glu Asn Pro Tyr
130    135    140
Ala Pro Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Gly Gly Gly Leu Met Cys
145    150    155    160
Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Met Ala Leu Phe Asp Arg Thr Arg Thr Asp Lys
165    170    175
Gly Gln Val Ile Asp Ala Asn Met Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Tyr Leu Ser
180    185    190
Ser Phe Leu Trp Lys Thr Gln Lys Ser Ser Leu Trp Glu Ala Pro Arg
195    200    205
Gly Gln Asn Met Leu Asp Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Tyr Thr Thr Tyr Arg
210    215    220
Thr Ala Asp Gly Glu Phe Met Ala Val Gly Ala Ile Glu Pro Gln Phe
225    230    235    240
Tyr Glu Leu Leu Ile Lys Gly Leu Gly Leu Lys Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro
245    250    255
Asn Gln Met Ser Met Asp Asp Trp Pro Glu Met Lys Lys Lys Phe Ala
260    265    270
Asp Val Phe Ala Lys Lys Thr Lys Ala Glu Trp Cys Gln Ile Phe Asp
275    280    285
Gly Thr Asp Ala Cys Val Thr Pro Val Leu Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Val
290    295    300
His His Asp His Asn Lys Glu Arg Gly Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser Glu Glu
305    310    315    320
Gln Asp Val Ser Pro Arg Pro Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Pro Ala

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325 330 335  
 Ile Pro Ser Phe Lys Arg Asp Pro Phe Ile Gly Glu His Thr Glu Glu  
 340 345 350  
 Ile Leu Glu Glu Phe Gly Phe Ser Arg Glu Glu Ile Tyr Gln Leu Asn  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Asp Lys Ile Ile Glu Ser Asn Lys Val Lys Ala Ser Leu  
 370 375 380

&lt;210&gt; 109

&lt;211&gt; 1524

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 109

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cagtgcgacc tagtggctct cactgcttc ctctgggcg tgggctgccg gctgaccccg 180
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cgcctcctgc tcaggcaatt gtgcaggcga ccccgaggcc cccagccgtc ctccccggcc 840
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ggatcaaggc ctggatccc ggccgttatc catctggagg ctgcagggtc cttggggtaa 1440
cagggaaccac agacccctca ccactcacag attcctcaca ctggggaaat aaagccattt 1500
cagaggaaaa aaaaaaaaaa-aaaa 1524

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&lt;210&gt; 110

&lt;211&gt; 3410

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 110

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gggaaccagc ctgcacgcgc tggctccggg tgacagccgc gcgcctcggc caggatctga 60
gtgatgagac gtgtcccccac tgaggtgccc cacagcagca ggtgttgagc atgggctgag 120
aagctggacc ggcaccaaag ggctggcaga aatgggcgcc tggctgattc ctaggcagtt 180
ggcggcagca aggaggagag gccgcagctt ctggagcaga gccgagacga agcagttctg 240
gagtgcctga acggccccct gagccctacc cgcctggccc actatggtcc agaggctgtg 300
ggtgagccgc ctgctgcggc accggaaagc ccagctcttg ctggtcaacc tgctaaccct 360
tggcctggag gtgtgtttgg ccgcaggcat cacctatgtg ccgcctctgc tgcctggaag 420
gggggttagg gagaagttca tgaccatggt gctgggcatt ggtccagtgc tgggcctggt 480

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ctgtgtcccc	ctcctaggct	cagccagtga	ccactggcgt	ggacgctatg	gccgccgccc	540
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cctgggcgtg	gggctgctgg	acttctgtgg	ccagggtgtg	ttcactccac	tggaggccct	720
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	3410

&lt;210&gt; 111

&lt;211&gt; 1289

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien



&lt;400&gt; 111

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tgttacaatg ttaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa                                     1289

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&lt;210&gt; 112

&lt;211&gt; 315

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 112

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Met Val Phe Thr Val Arg Leu Leu His Ile Phe Thr Val Asn Lys Gln
 1              5              10              15
Leu Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ile Val Ser Lys Met Met Lys Asp Val Phe
      20              25              30
Phe Phe Leu Phe Phe Leu Gly Val Trp Leu Val Ala Tyr Gly Val Ala
      35              40              45
Thr Glu Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Arg Asp Ser Asp Phe Pro Ser Ile Leu
      50              55              60
Arg Arg Val Phe Tyr Arg Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile Pro
      65              70              75              80
Gln Glu Asp Met Asp Val Ala Leu Met Glu His Ser Asn Cys Ser Ser
      85              90              95
Glu Pro Gly Phe Trp Ala His Pro Pro Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Thr Cys
      100             105             110
Val Ser Gln Tyr Ala Asn Trp Leu Val Val Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Phe
      115             120             125
Leu Leu Val Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Ile Ala Met Phe
      130             135             140
Ser Tyr Thr Phe Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Leu Tyr Trp Lys
      145             150             155             160
Ala Gln Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ile Arg Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Ala Leu
      165             170             175
Ala Pro Pro Phe Ile Val Ile Ser His Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Arg Gln
      180             185             190
Leu Cys Arg Arg Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Glu

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195                      200                      205  
 His Phe Arg Val Tyr Leu Ser Lys Glu Ala Glu Arg Lys Leu Leu Thr  
 210                      215                      220  
 Trp Glu Ser Val His Lys Glu Asn Phe Leu Leu Ala Arg Ala Arg Asp  
 225                      230                      235                      240  
 Lys Arg Glu Ser Asp Ser Glu Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr Ser Gln Lys Val  
 245                      250                      255  
 Asp Leu Ala Leu Lys Gln Leu Gly His Ile Arg Glu Tyr Glu Gln Arg  
 260                      265                      270  
 Leu Lys Val Leu Glu Arg Glu Val Gln Gln Cys Ser Arg Val Leu Gly  
 275                      280                      285  
 Trp Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Ser Arg Ser Ala Leu Leu Pro Pro Gly Gly  
 290                      295                      300  
 Pro Pro Pro Pro Asp Leu Pro Gly Ser Lys Asp  
 305                      310                      315

&lt;210&gt; 113

&lt;211&gt; 553

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 113

Met Val Gln Arg Leu Trp Val Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Arg Lys Ala  
 1                      5                      10                      15  
 Gln Leu Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Thr Phe Gly Leu Glu Val Cys Leu  
 20                      25                      30  
 Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Tyr Val Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Val  
 35                      40                      45  
 Glu Glu Lys Phe Met Thr Met Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Gly  
 50                      55                      60  
 Leu Val Cys Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Ser Ala Ser Asp His Trp Arg Gly  
 65                      70                      75                      80  
 Arg Tyr Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Phe Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile  
 85                      90                      95  
 Leu Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Ala Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu  
 100                      105                      110  
 Leu Cys Pro Asp Pro Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly  
 115                      120                      125  
 Val Gly Leu Leu Asp Phe Cys Gly Gln Val Cys Phe Thr Pro Leu Glu  
 130                      135                      140  
 Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Asp Pro Asp His Cys Arg Gln Ala  
 145                      150                      155                      160  
 Tyr Ser Val Tyr Ala Phe Met Ile Ser Leu Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Tyr  
 165                      170                      175  
 Leu Leu Pro Ala Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Tyr Leu  
 180                      185                      190  
 Gly Thr Gln Glu Glu Cys Leu Phe Gly Leu Leu Thr Leu Ile Phe Leu  
 195                      200                      205  
 Thr Cys Val Ala Ala Thr Leu Leu Val Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Gly  
 210                      215                      220  
 Pro Thr Glu Pro Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro His  
 225                      230                      235                      240  
 Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Ala Arg Leu Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Gly Ala Leu  
 245                      250                      255  
 Leu Pro Arg Leu His Gln Leu Cys Cys Arg Met Pro Arg Thr Leu Arg

260 265 270  
 Arg Leu Phe Val Ala Glu Leu Cys Ser Trp Met Ala Leu Met Thr Phe  
 275 280 285  
 Thr Leu Phe Tyr Thr Asp Phe Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Val  
 290 295 300  
 Pro Arg Ala Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg His Tyr Asp Glu Gly  
 305 310 315 320  
 Val Arg Met Gly Ser Leu Gly Leu Phe Leu Gln Cys Ala Ile Ser Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Val Phe Ser Leu Val Met Asp Arg Leu Val Gln Arg Phe Gly Thr Arg  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Val Tyr Leu Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Ala Gly Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Thr Cys Leu Ser His Ser Val Ala Val Val Thr Ala Ser Ala Ala Leu  
 370 375 380  
 Thr Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ala Leu Gln Ile Leu Pro Tyr Thr Leu Ala  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ser Leu Tyr His Arg Glu Lys Gln Val Phe Leu Pro Lys Tyr Arg Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Asp Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ser Glu Asp Ser Leu Met Thr Ser Phe Leu  
 420 425 430  
 Pro Gly Pro Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Phe Pro Asn Gly His Val Gly Ala  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Cys Gly Ala Ser  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Cys Asp Val Ser Val Arg Val Val Val Gly Glu Pro Thr Glu Ala  
 465 470 475 480  
 Arg Val Val Pro Gly Arg Gly Ile Cys Leu Asp Leu Ala Ile Leu Asp  
 485 490 495  
 Ser Ala Phe Leu Leu Ser Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Leu Phe Met Gly Ser  
 500 505 510  
 Ile Val Gln Leu Ser Gln Ser Val Thr Ala Tyr Met Val Ser Ala Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Gly Leu Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Thr Gln Val Val Phe Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Lys Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Tyr Ser Ala  
 545 550

&lt;210&gt; 114

&lt;211&gt; 241

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 114

Met Gln Cys Phe Ser Phe Ile Lys Thr Met Met Ile Leu Phe Asn Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Ile Phe Leu Cys Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Gly Ile Trp Val  
 20 25 30  
 Ser Ile Asp Gly Ala Ser Phe Leu Lys Ile Phe Gly Pro Leu Ser Ser  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Ala Met Gln Phe Val Asn Val Gly Tyr Phe Leu Ile Ala Ala Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Val Val Val Phe Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Cys Tyr Gly Ala Lys Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Glu Ser Lys Cys Ala Leu Val Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Leu Leu Ile

```
<210> 115
<211> 366
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

```
<210> 116
<211> 282
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien
```

<210> 117  
<211> 305

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(305)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 117

acacatgtcg cttcactgcc ttcttagatg cttctgggtca acatanagga acagggacca	60
tatttatcct ccctcctgaa acaattgcaa aataanacaa aatatatgaa acaattgcaa	120
aataaggcaa aatatatgaa acaacaggtc tcgagatatt ggaaatcagt caatgaagga	180
tactgatccc tgatcactgt cctaattgcag gatgtgggaa acagatgagg tcacctctgt	240
gactgcccc gcttactgcc tgtagagagt ttctangctg cagttcagac agggagaaat	300
tggggt	305

<210> 118

<211> 71

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(71)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 118

accaaggtgt ntgaatctct gacgtgggga tctctgattc ccgcacaatc tgagtggaaa	60
aantcctggg t	71

<210> 119

<211> 212

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(212)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 119

actccggttg gtgtcagcag cacgtggcat tgaacatngc aatgtggagc ccaaaccaca	60
gaaaatgggg tgaaattggc caactttcta tnaacttatg ttggcaantt tgccaccaac	120
agtaagctgg cccttctaataaaaagaaaat tgaaagggtt ctcactaanc ggaattaant	180
aatggantca aganactccc aggcctcagc gt	212

<210> 120

<211> 90

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(90)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 120  
 actcgttgca natcaggggc cccccagagt caccgttgca ggagtccttc tggctcttgcc 60  
 ctccgccggc gcagaacatg ctggggtggt 90

<210> 121  
 <211> 218  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(218)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 121  
 tgtancgtga anacgacaga nagggttgct aaaaatggag aanccttgaa gtcattttga 60  
 gaataagatt tgctaaaaga tttggggcta aaacatgggt attgggagac atttctgaag 120  
 atatncangt aaattangga atgaattcat gggtcttttg ggaattcctt tacgatngcc 180  
 agcatanact tcatgtgggg atancagcta cccttgta 218

<210> 122  
 <211> 171  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 122  
 taggggtgta tgcaactgta aggacaaaaa ttgagactca actggcttaa ccaataaagg 60  
 catttgtag ctcatggaac aggaagtcgg atgggtggggc atcttcagtg ctgcatgagt 120  
 caccaccccg gcgggggtcat ctgtgccaca ggtccctgtt gacagtgcgg t 171

<210> 123  
 <211> 76  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(76)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 123  
 tgtagcgtga agacnacaga atgggtgtgtg ctgtgctatc caggaacaca ttattatca 60  
 ttatcaanta ttgtgt 76

<210> 124  
 <211> 131  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 124  
 acctttcccc aaggccaatg tcctgtgtgc taactggccg gctgcaggac agctgcaatt 60  
 caatgtgctg ggtcatatgg aggggaggag actctaaaat agccaatttt attctcttgg 120  
 ttaagatttg t 131

<210> 125  
<211> 432  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 125  
actttatcta ctggctatga aatagatggt ggaaaattgc gttaccaact ataccactgg 60  
cttgaaaaag aggtgatagc tcttcagagg acttgtgact tttgctcaga tgctgaagaa 120  
ctacagtctg catttggcag aaatgaagat gaatttggat taaatgagga tgctgaagat 180  
ttgcctcacc aaacaaaagt gaaacaactg agagaaaatt ttcaggaaaa aagacagtgg 240  
ctcttgaagt atcagtcact tttgagaatg tttcttagtt actgcatact tcatggatcc 300  
catggtgggg gtcttgcacg tgtaagaatg gaattgatt tgcttttgca agaatctcag 360  
caggaaacat cagaaccact attttctagc cctctgtcag agcaaaccctc agtgcctctc 420  
ctctttgctt gt 432

<210> 126  
<211> 112  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 126  
acacaacttg aatagtaaaa tagaaactga gctgaaattt ctaattcact ttctaaccat 60  
agtaagaatg atatttcccc ccagggatca ccaaatattt ataaaaattt gt 112

<210> 127  
<211> 54  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 127  
accacgaaac cacaacaag atggaagcat caatccactt gccaaagcaca gcag 54

<210> 128  
<211> 323  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 128  
acctcattag taattgtttt gttgtttcat ttttttctaa tgtctcccct ctaccagctc 60  
acctgagata acagaatgaa aatggaagga cagccagatt tctcctttgc tctctgctca 120  
ttctctctga agtctagggt acccattttg gggacccatt ataggcaata aacacagttc 180  
ccaaagcatt tggacagttt cttgttgtgt tttagaatgg ttttcctttt tcttagcctt 240  
ttcctgcaaa aggtcactc agtcccttgc ttgctcagtg gactgggctc cccagggcct 300  
aggctgcctt cttttccatg tcc 323

<210> 129  
<211> 192  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(192)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 129  
acatacatgt gtgtatatatt tttaaataatca cttttgtatc actctgactt ttttagcatatc 60  
tgaaaacaca ctaacataat ttntgtgaac catgatcaga tacaacccaa atcattcatc 120  
tagcacattc atctgtgata naaagatagg tgagtttcat ttccttcacg ttggccaatg 180  
gataaacaaa gt 192

<210> 130  
<211> 362  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(362)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 130  
ccctttttta tggaaatgagt agactgtatg tttgaanatt tanccacaac ctctttgaca 60  
tataatgacg caacaaaaag gtgctgttta gtcctatggg tcagtttatg cccctgacaa 120  
gtttccattg tgttttgccg atcttctggc taatcgtggg atcctccatg ttattagtaa 180  
ttctgtattc cattttgtta acgcctggta gatgtaacct gctangaggc taactttata 240  
cttattttaa agctcttatt ttgtggtcat taaaatggca atttatgtgc agcactttat 300  
tgcagcagga agcacgtgtg ggttggttgt aaagctcttt gctaattcta aaaagtaatg 360  
gg 362

<210> 131  
<211> 332  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(332)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 131  
ctttttgaaa gatcgtgtcc actcctgtgg acatcttgtt ttaatggagt ttcccatgca 60  
gtangactgg tatgggttga gctgtccaga taaaaacatt tgaagagctc caaaatgaga 120  
gttctcccag gttcgccctg ctgctccaag tctcagcagc agcctctttt aggaggcatc 180  
ttctgaacta gattaaggca gcttgtaaat ctgatgtgat ttggtttatt atccaactaa 240  
cttccatctg ttatcactgg agaaagccca gactcccan gacnggtacg gattgtgggc 300  
atanaaggat tgggtgaagc tggcgttgtg gt 332

<210> 132  
<211> 322  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(322)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 132  
acttttgcca ttttgtatat ataaacaatc ttgggacatt ctctgaaaa ctaggtgtcc 60



```

agtggctaag agaactcgat ttcaagcaat tctgaaagga aaaccagcat gacacagaat   120
ctcaaattcc caaacagggg ctctgtggga aaaatgaggg aggacctttg tatctcgggt   180
tttagcaagt taaaatgaan atgacaggaa aggcttattt atcaacaaag agaagagttg   240
ggatgcttct aaaaaaaact ttggtagaga aaataggaat gctnaatcct aggggaagcct   300
gtaacaatct acaattgggc ca                                           322

```

<210> 133

<211> 278

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(278)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 133

```

acaagccttc acaagtttaa ctaaattggg attaatcttt ctgtanttat ctgcataatt   60
cttggttttc ttccatctg gctcctgggt tgacaatttg tggaaacaac tctattgcta   120
ctatttaaaa aaaatcacia atctttccct ttaagctatg ttnaattcaa actattcctg   180
ctattcctgt tttgtcaaag aaattatatt ttccaaaata tgtntatttg tttgatgggt   240
cccacgaaac actaataaaa accacagaga ccagcctg                               278

```

<210> 134

<211> 121

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(121)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 134

```

gtttanaaaa cttgtttagc tccatagagg aaagaatggt aaactttgta ttttaaaaca   60
tgattctctg aggttaaact tgggtttcaa atgttatatt tacttgatt ttgcttttgg   120
t                                           121

```

<210> 135

<211> 350

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(350)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 135

```

acttanaacc atgcctagca catcagaate cctcaaagaa catcagtata atcctataacc   60
atancaagtg gtgactgggt aagcgtgcga caaaggtcag ctggcacatt acttggtgct   120
aaacttgata cttttgttct aagtaggaac tagtatacag tncctaggan tggtaactcca   180
gggtgcccc caactcctgc agccgtctct ctgtgccagn ccctgnaagg aactttcgtct   240
ccacctcaat caagccctgg gccatgctac ctgcaattgg ctgaacaaac gtttgctgag   300
ttcccaagga tgcaaagcct ggtgctcaac tcctggggcg tcaactcagt               350

```

<210> 136  
 <211> 399  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(399)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 136  
 tgtaccgtga agacgacaga agttgcatgg cagggacagg gcagggccga ggccagggtt 60  
 gctgtgattg tatccgaata ntcctcgtga gaaaagataa tgagatgacg tgagcagcct 120  
 gcagacttgt gtctgccttc aanaagccag acaggaaggc cctgcctgcc ttggctctga 180  
 cctggcggcc agccagccag ccacaggtag gcttcttcct tttgtggtga caacnccaag 240  
 aaaactgcag agggccaggg tcagggtgna gtgggtangt gaccataaaa caccagggtgc 300  
 tcccaggaac ccgggcaaag gccatcccca cctacagcca gcatgcccac tggcgtgatg 360  
 ggtgcagang gatgaagcag ccagntgttc tgctgtggt 399

<210> 137  
 <211> 165  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(165)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 137  
 actggtgtgg tngggggtga tgctggtggt anaagttgan gtgacttcan gatggtgtgt 60  
 ggaggaagtg tgtgaacgta gggatgtaga ngttttggcc gtgctaaatg agcttcggga 120  
 ttggctggtc ccactggtgg tcactgtcat tgggtggggt cctgt 165

<210> 138  
 <211> 338  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(338)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 138  
 actcactgga atgccacatt cacaacagaa tcagaggtct gtgaaaacat taatggctcc 60  
 ttaacttctc cagtaagaat cagggacttg aaatggaaac gttaacagcc acatgcccaa 120  
 tgctgggcag tctcccatgc cttccacagt gaaagggctt gagaaaaatc acatccaatg 180  
 tcatgtgttt ccagccacac caaaagggtgc ttgggggtgga gggctggggg catananggt 240  
 cangcctcag gaagcctcaa gttccattca gctttgccac tgtacattcc ccatntttaa 300  
 aaaaactgat gccttttttt tttttttttt taaaattc 338

<210> 139  
 <211> 382

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 139

gggaatcttg gtttttggca tctggtttgc ctatagccga ggccactttg acagaacaaa	60
gaaagggact tcgagtaaga aggtgattta cagccagcct agtgcccgaa gtgaaggaga	120
attcaaacag acctcgtcac tcctgggtgtg agcctggctg gctcaccgcc tatcatctgc	180
atttgccctta ctcaggtgct accggactct ggccccctgat gtctgtagtt tcacaggatg	240
ccttatttgt cttctacacc ccacagggcc cctacttct tcggatgtgt ttttaataat	300
gtcagctatg tgccccatcc tccttcatgc cctccctccc tttcctacca ctgctgagtg	360
gcctggaact tgtttaaagt gt	382

&lt;210&gt; 140

&lt;211&gt; 200

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(200)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 140

accaaancctt ctttctgttg tgttngattt tactataggg gtttngcttn ttctaaanat	60
acttttcatt taacancttt tgtaagtgt caggctgcac tttgctccat anaattattg	120
ttttcacatt tcaacttgta tgtgtttgtc tcttanagca ttggtgaaat cacatatttt	180
atattcagca taaaggagaa	200

&lt;210&gt; 141

&lt;211&gt; 335

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(335)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 141

actttatttt caaaacactc atatgttgca aaaaacacat agaaaaataa agtttggtgg	60
gggtgctgac taaacttcaa gtcacagact tttatgtgac agattggagc agggtttgtt	120
atgcatgtag agaaccctaaa ctaatttatt aaacaggata gaaacaggct gtctgggtga	180
aatggttctg agaaccatcc aattcacctg tcagatgctg atanactagc tcttcagatg	240
tttttctacc agttcagaga tnggttaatg actanttcca atggggaaaa agcaagatgg	300
attcacaaac caagtaattt taaacaaaga cactt	335

&lt;210&gt; 142

&lt;211&gt; 459

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(459)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 142

accagggttaa	tattgccaca	tatatccttt	ccaattgcgg	gctaaacaga	cggtgattta	60
gggttggtta	aagacaaccc	agcttaatat	caagagaaat	tgtgaccttt	catggagtat	120
ctgatggaga	aaacactgag	ttttgacaaa	tcttatttta	ttcagatagc	agtctgatca	180
cacatgggtcc	aacaacactc	aaataataaa	tcaaatatna	tcagatgtta	aagattgggtc	240
ttcaaacatc	atagccaatg	atgccccgct	tgcctataat	ctctccgaca	taaaaccaca	300
tcaacacctc	agtggccacc	aaaccattca	gcacagcttc	cttaactgtg	agctgtttga	360
agctaccagt	ctgagcacta	ttgactatnt	ttttcangct	ctgaatagct	ctagggatct	420
cagcangggg	gggaggaacc	agctcaacct	tggcgctant			459

&lt;210&gt; 143

&lt;211&gt; 140

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 143

acatttcctt	ccaccaagtc	aggactcctg	gcttctgtgg	gagttcttat	cacctgaggg	60
aatccaaac	agtctctcct	agaaaggaat	agtgtcacca	acccaccca	tctccctgag	120
accatccgac	tccctgtgt					140

&lt;210&gt; 144

&lt;211&gt; 164

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(164)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 144

acttcagtaa	caacatacaa	taacaacatt	aagtgtatat	tgccatcttt	gtcattttct	60
atctatacca	ctctcccttc	tgaaaacaan	aatcactanc	caatcactta	tacaaatttg	120
aggcaattaa	tccatatttg	ttttcaataa	ggaaaaaaag	atgt		164

&lt;210&gt; 145

&lt;211&gt; 303

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(303)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 145

acgtagacca	tccaactttg	tatttgtaat	ggcaaacatc	cagnagcaat	tcctaaacaa	60
actggagggt	atttatcccc	aattatccca	ttcattaaca	tgccctcttc	ctcagggtat	120
gcaggacagc	tatcataagt	cggtccaggc	atccagatac	taccatttgt	ataaacttca	180
gtagggggagt	ccatccaagt	gacaggtcta	atcaaaggag	gaaatggaac	ataagcccag	240
tagtaaaatn	ttgcttagct	gaaacagcca	caaaagactt	accgccgtgg	tgattaccat	300
caa						303

&lt;210&gt; 146

<211> 327  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(327)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 146  
 actgcagctc aattagaagt ggtctctgac ttcatcanc ttctccctgg gctccatgac 60  
 actggcctgg agtgactcat tgctctggtt gggtgagaga gctcccttgc caacaggcct 120  
 ccaagtcagg gctgggattt gtttcccttc cacattctag caacaatatg ctggccactt 180  
 cctgaacagg gaggggtggga ggagccagca tggacaagc tgccacttcc taaagtagcc 240  
 agacttgccc ctgggcctgt cacacctact gatgaccttc tgtgcctgca ggatggaatg 300  
 taggggtgag ctgtgtgact ctatggt 327

<210> 147  
 <211> 173  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(173)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 147  
 acattgtttt tttagataa agcattgana gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60  
 actggaacac ataccacat cttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120  
 atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattattc agttccatgt ttatagccta gtt 173

<210> 148  
 <211> 477  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(477)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 148  
 acaaccactt tatctcatcg aatttttaac ccaaactcac tcaactgtgcc ttctatcct 60  
 atgggatata ttatttgatg ctccatttca tcacacatat atgaataata cactcatact 120  
 gccctactac ctgctgcaat aatcacattc ccttctgtc ctgacctga agccattggg 180  
 gtggtcctag tggccatcag tccangcctg caccttgagc ccttgagctc cattgtcac 240  
 nccanccac ctacccgacc ccatacctct acacagctac ctccctgtgc tctaacccca 300  
 tagattatnt ccaaattcag tcaattaagt tactattaac actctaccg acatgtccag 360  
 caccactggg aagccttctc cagccaacac acacacacac acacncacac acacacatat 420  
 ccaggcacag gctacctcat ctccacaatc acccctttaa ttacctgct atggtgg 477

<210> 149  
 <211> 207  
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 149

acagttgtat tataatatca agaaataaac ttgcaatgag agcattttaag agggaagaac	60
taacgtatatt tagagagcca aggaagggtt ctgtggggag tgggatgtaa ggtggggcct	120
gatgataaat aagagtcagc caggtaagtg ggtggtgtgg tatgggcaca gtgaagaaca	180
tttcaggcag agggaacagc agtgaaa	207

<210> 150

<211> 111

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(111)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 150

accttgattt cattgctgct ctgatggaaa cccaactatc taatttagct aaaacatggg	60
cacttaaagt tggtcagtgt ttggacttgt taactantgg catctttggg t	111

<210> 151

<211> 196

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 151

agcgcggcag gtcataattga acattccaga tacctatcat tactcgatgc tgttgataac	60
agcaagatgg ctttgaactc agggtcacca ccagctattg gaccttacta tgaaaaccat	120
ggataccaac cggaaaaccc ctatcccgcga cagcccactg tgggtcccccac tgtctacgag	180
gtgcatccgg ctcagt	196

<210> 152

<211> 132

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 152

acagcacttt cacatgtaag aagggagaaa ttcctaaatg taggagaaag ataacagaac	60
cttccccctt tcatctagtg gtggaaacct gatgctttat gttgacagga atagaaccag	120
gagggagttt gt	132

<210> 153

<211> 285

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(285)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 153

acaanacca nganaggcca ctggccgtgg tgtcatggcc tccaaacatg aaagtgtcag	60
--	----

```

cttctgctct tatgtcctca tctgacaact ctttaccatt tttatcctcg ctcagcagga 120
gcacatcaat aaagtccaaa gtcttgact tggccttggc ttggaggaag tcatcaacac 180
cctggctagt gaggggtgcg cgccgtcct ggatgacggc atctgtgaag tcgtgcacca 240
gtctgcaggc cctgtggaag cgccgtccac acggagtnag gaatt 285

```

```

<210> 154
<211> 333
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 154
accacagtcc tgttgggcca gggcttcatg accctttctg tgaaaagcca tattatcacc 60
accccaaatt tttccttaaa tatctttaac tgaaggggtc agcctcttga ctgcaaagac 120
cctaagccgg ttacacagct aactccact ggccttgatt tgtgaaattg ctgctgcctg 180
attggcacag gagtcaagg tgttcagctc cctcctccg tggaaacgaga ctctgatttg 240
agtttcacaa attctcgggc cacctcgtca ttgctcctc gaaataaaat ccggagaatg 300
gtcaggcctg tctcatccat atggatcttc cgg 333

```

```

<210> 155
<211> 308
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(308)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 155
actggaaata ataaaaccca catcacagtg ttgtgtcaaa gatcatcagg gcatggatgg 60
gaaagtgtt tgggaactgt aaagtgccta acacatgac gatgattttt gttataatat 120
ttgaatcacg gtgcatacaa actctcctgc ctgctcctcc tgggccccag cccagcccc 180
atcacagctc actgctctgt tcatccaggc ccagcatgta gtggctgatt cttcttggt 240
gcttttagcc tccanaagtt tctctgaagc caaccaaacc tctangtgta aggcattgctg 300
gccttgg 308

```

```

<210> 156
<211> 295
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 156
accttgctcg gtgcttggaa catattagga actcaaaata tgagatgata acagtgccta 60
ttattgatta ctgagagAAC tgttagacat ttagtgaag attttctaca caggaactga 120
gaataggaga ttatgtttgg cctcatatt ctctcctatc ctcttgctt cattctatgt 180
ctaatatatt ctcaatcaaa taaggtttagc ataatcagga aatcgaccaa ataccaatat 240
aaaaccagat gtctatcctt aagattttca aatagaaaac aaattaacag actat 295

```

```

<210> 157
<211> 126
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 157
acaagtttaa atagtgtgt cactgtgcat gtgctgaaat gtgaaatcca ccacatttct 60

```

gaagagcaaa acaaattctg tcatgtaatc tctatcttgg gtcgtgggta tatctgtccc 120  
cttagt 126

<210> 158  
<211> 442  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(442)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 158  
accactggt cttggaaaca cccatcctta atacgatgat ttttctgtcg tgtgaaaatg 60  
aanccagcag gctgccccta gtcagtcctt ccttccagag aaaaagagat ttgagaaagt 120  
gcctgggtaa ttcaccatta atttcctccc ccaaactctc tgagtcttcc cttaatat 180  
ctggtggttc tgaccaaagc aggtcatggt ttgttgagca tttgggatcc cagtgaagta 240  
natgtttgta gccttgcata cttagccctt cccacgcaca aacggagtgg cagagtgggtg 300  
ccaacctgt tttccagtc cacgtagaca gattcacagt gcggaattct ggaagctgga 360  
nacagacggg ctctttgcag agccgggact ctgagangga catgagggcc tctgcctctg 420  
tgttcattct ctgatgtcct gt 442

<210> 159  
<211> 498  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(498)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 159  
acttccaggt aacgttggtt tttccgttga gcctgaactg atgggtgacg ttgtagggttc 60  
tccaacaaga actgagggtg cagagcgggt agggaagagt gctgttccag ttgcacctgg 120  
gctgctgtgg actgttggtt attcctcact acggcccaag gttgtggaac tggcanaaag 180  
gtgtgtgtgt gganttgagc tcgggcggct gtggtagggt gtgggtctct caacaggggc 240  
tgctgtgggt cggggangtg aangtggtgt gtcacttgag cttggccagc tctggaaagt 300  
antanattct tcctgaaggc cagcgttgtt ggagctggca ngggtcantg ttgtgtgtaa 360  
cgaaccagt ctgctgtggg tgggtgtana tcctccacaa agcctgaagt tatggtgtcn 420  
tcaggtaana atgtgggttc agtgtccctg ggcngctgtg gaagggtgta nattgtcacc 480  
aagggaataa gctgtggt 498

<210> 160  
<211> 380  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(380)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 160



```

acctgcatcc agcttccctg ccaaactcac aaggagacat caacctctag acagggaaac      60
agcttcagga tacttccagg agacagagcc accagcagca aaacaaatat tcccatgcct      120
ggagcatggc atagaggaag ctganaaatg tggggtctga ggaagccatt tgagtctggc      180
cactagacat ctcatcagcc acttgtgtga agagatgccc catgacccca gatgcctctc      240
ccacccttac ctccatctca cacacttgag ctttccactc tgtataattc taacatcctg      300
gagaaaaatg gcagtttgac cgaacctgtt cacaacggta gaggctgatt tctaacgaaa      360
cttgtagaat gaagcctgga                                     380

```

```

<210> 161
<211> 114
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 161
actccacatc cctctgagc aggcgggtgt cgttcaaggt gtatttggcc ttgcctgtca      60
cactgtccac tggcccctta tccacttggt gcttaatccc tcgaaagagc atgt          114

```

```

<210> 162
<211> 177
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 162
actttctgaa tcgaatcaaa tgatacttag tgtagtttta atatcctcat atatatcaaa      60
gttttactac tctgataatt ttgtaaacca ggtaaccaga acatccagtc atacagcttt      120
tgggtgatata taacttggca ataaccagc ctggtgatata ataaaactac tcactgt       177

```

```

<210> 163
<211> 137
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (137)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 163
catttatata gacaggcgtg aagacattca cgacaaaaac gcgaaattct atcccgtgac      60
canagaaggc agctacggct actcctacat cctggcgtgg gtggccttcg cctgcacctt      120
catcagcggc atgatgt                                     137

```

```

<210> 164
<211> 469
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (469)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 164
cttatcacia tgaatgttct cctgggcagc gttgtgatct ttgccacctt cgtgacttta      60
tgcaatgcat catgctatct catacctaat gagggagttc caggagattc aaccaggaaa      120

```

```

tgcattggatc tcaaaggaaa caaacaccca ataaactcgg agtggcagac tgacaactgt      180
gagacatgca cttgttacga aacagaaatt tcatgttgca cccttggttc tacacctgtg      240
ggttatgaca aagacaactg ccaaagaatc ttcaagaagg aggactgcaa gtatatcgtg      300
gtggagaaga aggacccaaa aaagacctgt tctgtcagtg aatggataat ctaatgtgct      360
tctagtaggc acagggtccc caggccaggc ctcattctcc tctggcctct aatagtcaat      420
gattgtgtag ccatgcctat cagtaaaaag atntttgagc aaacacttt      469

```

```

<210> 165
<211> 195
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(195)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 165
acagtttttt atanatatcg acattgccgg cacttggtgtt cagtttcata aagctgggtgg      60
atccgctgtc atccactatt ccttggctag agtaaaaatt attcttatag cccatgtccc      120
tgcaggccgc ccgccgtag ttctcgttcc agtcgtcttg gcacacaggg tgccaggact      180
tcctctgaga tgagt      195

```

```

<210> 166
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(383)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 166
acatcttagt agtgtggcac atcagggggc catcagggtc acagtcactc atagcctcgc      60
cgaggtcgga gtccacacca ccggtgtagg tgtgtcfaat cttgggcttg gcgccacct      120
ttggagaagg gatatgtgtc acacacatgt ccacaaagcc tgtgaactcg ccaaagaatt      180
tttgacagcc agcctgagca aggggaggat gttagcttc agtctctcct tcgtcagggtg      240
gatgccaacc tcgtctangg tccgtgggaa gctggtgtcc acntcaccta caacctgggc      300
gangatctta taaagaggct ccnagataaa ctccacgaaa cttctctggg agctgctagt      360
nggggccttt ttggtgaact ttc      383

```

```

<210> 167
<211> 247
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(247)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 167
acagagccag accttggcca taaatgaanc agagattaag actaaacccc aagtcganat      60
tggagcagaa actggagcaa gaagtgggccc tggggctgaa gtagagacca aggccactgc      120

```

tatanccata cacagagcca actctcaggc caaggcnatg gttggggcag anccagagac	180
tcaatctgan tccaagtgg tggctggaac actggtcacg acanaggcag tgactctgac	240
tgangtc	247

&lt;210&gt; 168

&lt;211&gt; 273

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(273)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 168

acttctaagt ttctagaag tggaaggatt gtantcatcc tgaaaatggg ttactttcaa	60
aatccctcan ccttggtctt cactactgtc tatactgana gtgtcatgtt tccacaaagg	120
gctgacacct gagcctgnat ttctactcat ccctgagaag ccctttccag taggggtggc	180
aattcccaac ttcccttgcca caagcttccc aggcctttctc ccctggaaaa ctccagcttg	240
agtcacagat acactcatgg gctgccttg gca	273

&lt;210&gt; 169

&lt;211&gt; 431

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(431)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 169

acagccttgg cttcccaaaa ctccacagtc tcagtgcaga aagatcatct tccagcagtc	60
agctcagacc aggggtcaaag gatgtgacat caacagtttc tgggttcaga acaggttcta	120
ctactgtcaa atgacccccc atacttcttc aaaggctgtg gtaagttttg cacaggtgag	180
ggcagcagaa aggggggtant tactgatgga caccatcttc tctgtatact ccacactgac	240
cttgccatgg gcaaaggccc ctaccacaaa aacaatagga tcaactgctgg gcaccagctc	300
acgcacatca ctgacaaccg ggatggaaaa agaantgcca actttcatac atccaactgg	360
aaagtgatct gatactggat tcttaattac cttcaaaagc ttctgggggc catcagctgc	420
tcgaacactg a	431

&lt;210&gt; 170

&lt;211&gt; 266

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(266)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 170

acctgtgggc tgggtgtgta tgctgtgcc ggctgctgaa agggagtcca gaggtggagc	60
tcaaggagct ctgcaggcat ttgccaanc ctctccanag canaggggagc aacctacact	120
ccccgctaga aagacaccag attggagtc tgggaggggg agttgggggtg ggcatttgat	180

gtataacttgt cacctgaatg aangagccag agaggaanga gacgaanatg anattggcct 240  
tcaaagctag gggctctggca ggtgga 266

<210> 171

<211> 1248

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (1248)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 171

```

ggcagccaaa tcataaacgg cgaggactgc agcccgcaact cgcagccctg gcaggcggca      60
ctggctcatgg aaaacgaatt gttctgctcg ggcgtcctgg tgcattccgca gtgggtgctg      120
tcagccgcac actgtttcca gaagtgagtg cagagctcct acaccatcgg gctgggcctg      180
cacagtcttg aggccgacca agagccaggg agccagatgg tggaggccag cctctccgta      240
cggcaccagg agtacaacag acccttgctc gctaacgacc tcatgctcat caagttggac      300
gaatccgtgt ccgagtctga caccatccgg agcatcagca ttgcttcgca gtgccctacc      360
gcggggaaact cttgcctcgt ttctggctgg ggtctgctgg cgaacggcag aatgcctacc      420
gtgctgcagt gcgtgaacgt gtcggtggtg tctgaggagg tctgcagtaa gctctatgac      480
ccgctgtacc accccagcat gttctgcgcc ggcggagggg aagaccagaa ggactcctgc      540
aacggtgact ctggggggcc cctgatctgc aacgggtact tgcagggcct tgtgtctttc      600
ggaaaagccc cgtgtggcca agttggcgtg ccagggtgtc acaccaacct ctgcaaattc      660
actgagtggg tagagaaaac cgtccaggcc agttaactct ggggactggg aacctatgaa      720
attgaccccc aaatacatcc tgcggaagga attcaggaat atctgttccc agccccctct      780
ccctcaggcc caggagtcca ggccccagc ccctcctccc tcaaaccaag ggtacagatc      840
cccagccctc cctccctcag acccaggagt ccagaccccc cagccctccc tccctcagac      900
ccaggagtcc agccccctct ccctcagacc caggagtcca gacccccag cccctcctcc      960
ctcagaccca ggggtccagg cccccaaccc ctccctccctc agactcagag gtccaagccc     1020
ccaaccntc attcccaga cccagaggtc caggctccag cccctcntcc ctcagaccca     1080
gcgggtccaat gccacctaga ctntccctgt acacagtgcc cccttgtggc aggttgaccc     1140
aaccttacca gttggtttt cattttngt ccctttcccc tagatccaga aataaagttt     1200
aagagaagng caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa     1248

```

<210> 172

<211> 159

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1) ... (159)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 172

```

Met Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro
 1              5              10              15
Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser
              20              25              30
Glu Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr
              35              40              45
Ala Gly Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly
 50              55              60

```

Arg Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Glu Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe  
 85 90 95  
 Cys Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Xaa Gln Xaa Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Gly Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Lys Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn  
 130 135 140  
 Leu Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser  
 145 150 155

&lt;210&gt; 173

&lt;211&gt; 1265

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(1265)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 173

```

ggcagccccg actcgagccc ctggcaggcg gcactgggtca tggaaaacga attgttctgc      60
tcgggcggtcc tgggtgcatcc gcagtgggtg ctgtcagccg cacactgttt ccagaactcc      120
tacaccatcg ggctgggcct gcacagctct gaggcgcacc aagagccagg gagccagatg      180
gtggaggcca gcctctccgt acggcaccca gagtacaaca gaccttgct cgctaacgac      240
ctcatgctca tcaagtggga cgaatccgtg tccgagtctg acaccatccg gagcatcagc      300
attgcttcgc agtgccttac cgcggggaac tcttgccctg tttctggctg gggctctgctg      360
gcgaacgggtg agctcacggg tgtgtgtctg cctcttcca ggaggctctc tgcccagtcg      420
cgggggctga ccagagctc tgcgtcccag gcagaatgcc taccgtgctg cagtgcgtga      480
acgtgtcggg ggtgtctgag gaggtctgca gtaagctcta tgaccgctg taccacccca      540
gcatgttctg cggcggcgga gggcaagacc agaaggactc ctgcaacggg gactctgggg      600
ggccctgat ctgcaacggg tacttgagg gccttggtc tttcggaaaa gcccgtgtg      660
gccaagttgg cgtgccagg gtctacacca acctctgcaa attcactgag tggatagaga      720
aaaccgtcca ggccagttaa ctctggggac tgggaaccca tgaattgac ccccaatac      780
atcctgcgga aggaattcag gaatatctgt tcccagcccc tctcctcca ggcccaggag      840
tccaggcccc cagccctcc tccctcaaac caagggtaca gatccccagc cctcctccc      900
tcagaccag gagtccagac cccccagccc ctctccctc agaccagga gtccagcccc      960
tctcctntca gaccagagg tccagacccc ccagccccctc ctccctcaga cccaggggtt     1020
gaggccccca acccctctc ctccagagtc agagggtcaa gcccccaacc cctcggtccc     1080
cagacccaga ggtnnaggtc ccagccccctc ttcctcaga cccagnggtc caatgccacc     1140
tagattttcc ctgnacacag tgcccccttg tggngangttg acccaacctt accagttggt     1200
ttttcatttt tngtcccttt cccctagatc cagaaataaa gtttaagaga ngngcaaaaa     1260
aaaaa                                           1265

```

&lt;210&gt; 174

&lt;211&gt; 1459

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(1459)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 174

```

ggtcagccgc acactgtttc cagaagttag tgcagagctc ctacaccatc gggctggggc      60
tgcacagtct tgaggccgac caagagccag ggagccagat ggtggaggcc agcctctccg      120
tacggcacc cagagtaaac agacccttgc tcgctaacga cctcatgctc atcaagttag      180
acgaatccgt gtccgagtct gacaccatcc ggagcatcag cattgcttcg cagtgcctta      240
ccgcggggaa ctcttgccct gtttctggct ggggtctgct ggcgaacggg gagctcacgg      300
gtgtgtgtct gccctcttca aggaggtcct ctgcccagtc gcgggggctg acccagagct      360
ctgcgtccca ggcagaatgc ctaccgtgct gcagtgcgtg aacgtgtcgg tgggtgtctga      420
ngaggctctgc antaagctct atgacccgct gtaccacccc ancatgttct gcgccggcgg      480
agggcaagac cagaaggact cctgcaacgt gagagagggg aaaggggagg gcaggcgact      540
cagggaaggg tggagaaggg ggagacagag acacacaggg ccgcatggcg agatgcagag      600
atggagagac acacaggagg acagtgacaa ctagagagag aaactgagag aaacagagaa      660
ataaacacag gaataaagag aagcaaagga agagagaaac agaaacagac atggggaggc      720
agaaacacac acacatagaa atgcagttga ccttccaaca gcatggggcc tgagggcggt      780
gacctccacc caatagaaaa tctctttata acttttgact ccccaaaaac ctgactagaa      840
atagcctact gttgacgggg agccttacca ataacataaa tagtcgattt atgcatacgt      900
tttatgcatt catgatatac ctttgttggg attttttgat atttctaagc tacacagttc      960
gtctgtgaat ttttttaaat tgttgcaact ctccataaat ttttctgatg tgtttattga     1020
aaaaatccaa gtataagtgg acttgtgcat tcaaaccagg gttgttcaag ggtcaactgt     1080
gtacccagag ggaaacagtg acacagattc atagaggtga aacacgaaga gaaacaggaa     1140
aaatcaagac tctacaaaga ggctgggcag ggtggctcat gcctgtaatc ccagcacttt     1200
gggaggcgag gcaggcagat cacttgaggt aaggagttca agaccagcct ggccaaaatg     1260
gtgaaatcct gtctgtacta aaaatacaaa agttagctgg atatggtggc aggcgcctgt     1320
aatcccagct acttgggagg ctgaggcagg agaattgctt gaatatggga ggcagaggtt     1380
gaagtgagtt gagatcacac cactatactc cagctggggc aacagagtaa gactctgtct     1440
caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa

```

<210> 175

<211> 1167

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(1167)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 175

```

gcgcagccct ggcaggcggc actggctcat gaaaacgaat tgttctgctc gggcgtcctg      60
gtgcatccgc agtgggtgct gtcagccgca cactgtttcc agaactccta caccatcggg      120
ctgggcctgc acagtcttga ggccgaccaa gagccaggga gccagatggt ggaggccagc      180
ctctccgtac ggcacccaga gtacaacaga ctcttgctcg ctaacgacct catgctcatc      240
aagtgggacg aatccgtgtc cgagtctgac accatccgga gcatcagcat tgcttcgcag      300
tgccctaccg cggggaaact ttgcctcgtn tctggctggg gtctgctggc gaacggcaga      360
atgcctaccg tgctgactg cgtgaacgtg tcgggtgggt ctgaggangt ctgcagtaag      420
ctctatgacc cgctgtacca ccccagcatg ttctgcgccc gcggagggga agaccagaag      480
gactcctgca acggtgactc tggggggccc ctgatctgca acgggtactt gcagggcctt      540
gtgtctttcg gaaaagcccc gtgtggccaa cttggcgtgc cagggtgtct caccaacctc      600
tgcaaatcca ctgagtggat agagaaaacc gtccagncca gttaactctg gggactggga      660
acccatgaaa ttgaccccca aatacatcct gcggaangaa ttcaggaata tctgttccca      720
gccctcctc cctcaggccc aggagtccag gccccagcc cctcctcctt caaaccaagg      780
gtacagatcc ccagccctc ctccctcaga cccaggagtc cagaccccc agccccctnt      840
ccntcagacc caggagtcca gccctcctc cntcagacgc aggagtccag accccccagc      900

```

```

ccntcntccg tcagacccag ggggtgcaggc ccccaacccc tcntcentca gagtcagagg      960
tccaagcccc caaccctcgc tccccagac ccagaggtncc aggtcccagc cctctctccc      1020
tcagacccag cgggtccaatg ccacctagan tntccctgta cacagtgcc ccttggtggca      1080
ngttgaccca accttaccag ttggtttttc attttttgtc cctttcccct agatccagaa      1140
ataaagtnta agagaagcgc aaaaaaa                                1167

```

&lt;210&gt; 176

&lt;211&gt; 205

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; VARIANT

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(205)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa = Any Amino Acid

&lt;400&gt; 176

```

Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1          5          10          15
Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
          20          25          30
Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
          35          40          45
Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Leu Leu Leu
          50          55          60
Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
          65          70          75          80
Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
          85          90          95
Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met
          100          105          110
Pro Thr Val Leu His Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Xaa Val
          115          120          125
Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala
          130          135          140
Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly
          145          150          155          160
Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys
          165          170          175
Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys
          180          185          190
Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Xaa Ser
          195          200          205

```

&lt;210&gt; 177

&lt;211&gt; 1119

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 177

```

gcgcaactcgc agccctggca ggcggcactg gtcattgaaa acgaattggt ctgctcgggc      60
gtcctggctgc atccgcagtg ggtgctgtca gccgcacact gtttccagaa ctctacacc      120
atcgggctgg gcctgcacag tcttgaggcc gaccaagagc cagggagcca gatgggtggag      180
gccagcctct ccgtacggca cccagagtac aacagaccct tgctcgctaa cgacctcatg      240
ctcatcaagt tggacgaatc cgtgtccgag tctgacacca tccggagcat cagcattgct      300

```

```

tcgcagtgcc ctaccgcggg gaactcttgc ctcgtttctg gctgggggtct gctggcgaaac 360
gatgctgtga ttgccatcca gtcccagact gtgggaggct gggagtgtga gaagctttcc 420
caaccctggc agggttgtac catttcggca acttccagtg caaggacgtc ctgctgcatc 480
ctcactgggt gctcactact gctcactgca tcacccgga cactgtgac aactagccag 540
caccatagtt ctccgaagtc agactatcat gattactgtg ttgactgtgc tgtctattgt 600
actaaccatg ccgatgttta ggtgaaatta gcgtcacttg gcctcaacca tcttggtatc 660
cagttatcct cactgaattg agatttcctg cttcagtgtc agccattccc acataatttc 720
tgacctacag aggtgagggg tcatatagct cttcaaggat gctgggtactc ccctcacaaa 780
ttcattttctc ctgttgtagt gaaagggtgc cctctggag cctcccaggg tgggtgtgca 840
ggtcacaatg atgaatgtat gatcgtgttc ccattacca aagcctttaa atccctcatg 900
ctcagtacac cagggcaggt ctagcatttc ttcatttagt gtatgctgtc cattcatgca 960
accacctcag gactcctgga ttctctgcct agttgagctc ctgcatgctg cctccttggg 1020
gaggtgaggg agagggccca tggttcaatg ggaatctgtc agttgtaaca cattaggtgc 1080
ttaataaaca gaagctgtga tgtaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 1119

```

&lt;210&gt; 178

&lt;211&gt; 164

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; VARIANT

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(164)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa = Any Amino Acid

&lt;400&gt; 178

```

Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1           5           10           15
Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
 20           25           30
Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
 35           40           45
Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu
 50           55           60
Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
 65           70           75           80
Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
 85           90           95
Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Val
 100          105          110
Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Xaa Thr Val Gly Gly Trp Glu Cys Glu Lys Leu
 115          120          125
Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Gly Cys Thr Ile Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Ala Arg
 130          135          140
Thr Ser Cys Cys Ile Leu Thr Gly Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser
 145          150          155          160
Pro Gly Thr Leu

```

&lt;210&gt; 179

&lt;211&gt; 250

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 179



```

ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagccccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct    60
ccagctgccc ccggccgggg gatgcgaggg tcggagcacc cttgcccggc tgtgattgct    120
gccaggcact gttcatctca gcttttctgt ccttttcttc ccggcaagcg cttctgctga    180
aagttcatat ctggagcctg atgtcttaac gaataaaggt cccatgctcc acccgaaaaa    240
aaaaaaaaaa                                     250

```

```

<210> 180
<211> 202
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 180
actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttgggcccac cacaatggct acctttaaca    60
tcacccagac ccgccccctg cccgtgcccc acgctgctgc taacgacagt atgatgctta    120
ctctgctact cggaaactat ttttatgtaa ttaatgtatg ctttcttggt tataaatgcc    180
tgatttaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa                                     202

```

```

<210> 181
<211> 558
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (558)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 181
tccytttgkt naggtttkkg agacamccck agacctwaan ctgtgtcaca gacttcyngg    60
aatgtttagg cagtgctagt aatttcytcg taatgattct gttattactt tcctnattct    120
ttattcctct ttcttctgaa gattaatgaa gttgaaaatt gaggtggata aatacaaaaa    180
ggtagtgtga tagtataagt atctaagtcg agatgaaagt gtgttatata tatccattca    240
aaattatgca agttagtaat tactcagggg taactaaaatt actttaatat gctgttgaaac    300
ctactctgtt ccttggctag aaaaaattat aaacaggact ttgttagttt gggaagccaa    360
attgataata ttctatgttc taaaagttgg gctatacata aattattaag aaatatggaw    420
ttttattccc aggaatatgg kgttcatttt atgaatatta cscrggatag awgtwtgagt    480
aaaaycagtt ttggtwaata ygtwaatatg tcmtaataaa acaakgcttt gacttatttc    540
caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa                                     558

```

```

<210> 182
<211> 479
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (479)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 182
acagggwttk grggatgcta agsccccrga rwtggtttga tccaaccctg gcttwttttc    60
agaggggaaa atggggccta gaagttacag mscatytagy tgggtgcgmg gcacccctgg    120
cstcacacag astcccgagt agctgggact acaggcacac agtcaactgaa gcaggccctg    180
ttwgcaattc acgttgccac ctccaactta aacattcttc atatgtgatg tccttagtca    240
ctaagggttaa actttcccac ccagaaaagg caacttagat aaaatcttag agtactttca    300

```

tactmttcta agtcctcttc cagcctcact kkgagtcctm cytgggggtt gataggaant	360
ntctcttggc tttctcaata aartctctat ycatctcatg ttttaatttg tacgcataa	420
awtgstgara aaattaaaat gttctgggty macttttaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	479

&lt;210&gt; 183

&lt;211&gt; 384

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 183

aggggggagc agaagctaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactggtgcc	60
agtaccagta ccaataacag tgccagtgcc agtgccagca ccagtgggtg cttcagtgt	120
ggtgccagcc tgaccgccac tctcacattt gggctcttcg ctggccttgg tggagctggt	180
gccagcacca gtggcagctc tgggtgcctgt ggtttctcct acaagtgaga ttttagatat	240
tgtaaatcct gccagtcttt ctcttcaagc cagggtgcat cctcagaaac ctactcaaca	300
cagcactcta ggcagccact atcaatcaat tgaagttgac actctgcatt aratctattt	360
gccattttcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa	384

&lt;210&gt; 184

&lt;211&gt; 496

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (496)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 184

accgaattgg gaccgctggc ttataagcga tcatgtyynt ccrgtatkac ctcaacgagc	60
agggagatcg agtctatcac ctgaagaaat ttgacccgat gggacaacag acctgctcag	120
cccatcctgc tcggttctcc ccagatgaca aatactctsg acaccgaatc accatcaaga	180
aacgcttcaa ggtgctcatg acccagcaac cgcgcctctg cctctgaggg tcccttaaac	240
tgatgtcttt tctgccacct gttacccctc ggagactccg taacccaaact cttcggactg	300
tgagccctga tgcctttttg ccagccatac tctttggcat ccagtctctc gtggcgattg	360
attatgcttg tgtgaggcaa tcatgggtggc atcacccata aagggaacac atttgacttt	420
tttttctcat attttaaatt actacmagaw tattwmagaw waaatgawtt gaaaaactst	480
taaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	496

&lt;210&gt; 185

&lt;211&gt; 384

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 185

gctggtagcc tatggcgkkg cccacggagg ggctcctgag gccacggrac agtgacttcc	60
caagtatcyt gcgcsgegtc ttctaccgtc cctacctgca gatcttcggg cagattcccc	120
aggaggacat ggacgtggcc ctcatggagc acagcaactg ytcgtcggag cccggcttct	180
gggcacaccc tcttggggcc caggcgggca cctgcgtctc ccagtatgcc aactggcttg	240
tgggtgctgt cctcgtcatc ttctgtctcg tggccaacat cctgctggtc aacttgctca	300
ttgccatggt cagttacaca ttccggcaaag tacagggcaa cagcgatctc tactgggaag	360
gcgcagcgtt accgcctcat ccgg	384

&lt;210&gt; 186

&lt;211&gt; 577

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1) ... (577)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 186  
gagtttagctc ctccacaacc ttgatgaggt cgtctgcagt ggcctctcgc ttcataaccgc 60  
tnccatcgctc atactgtagg tttgccacca cytcctggca tcttggggcg gcntaatatt 120  
ccaggaaact ctcaatcaag tcaccgtcga tgaaacctgt gggctgggtc tgtcttcgcg 180  
tcgggtgtgaa aggatctccc agaaggagt ctcgatcttc cccacacttt tgatgacttt 240  
attgagtcga ttctgcatgt ccagcaggag gttgtaccag ctctctgaca gtgaggtcac 300  
cagccctatc atgccgttga mcgtgccgaa garcaccgag ccttgtgtgg gggkkgaagt 360  
ctcaccacaga ttctgcatta ccagagagcc gtggcaaaag acattgacaa actcgcccag 420  
gtggaaaaag amcamctcct ggargtgctn gccgctcctc gtcmgttggg ggcagcgctw 480  
tccttttgac acacaaaaca gttaaaggca ttttcagccc ccagaaantt gtcacatcc 540  
aagatntcgc acagcactna tccagtgagg attaaat 577

<210> 187  
<211> 534  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1) ... (534)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 187  
aacatcttcc tgtataatgc tgtgtaatat cgatccgath ttgtctgstg agaaticatw 60  
actkggaaaa gmaacattaa agcctggaca ctggatttaa aattcacaat atgcaacact 120  
ttaaacagtg tgtcaatctg ctcccyynac tttgtcatca ccagtctggg aakaagggtg 180  
tgccctattc acacctgtta aaagggcgct aagcattttt gattcaacat cttttttttt 240  
gacacaagtc cgaaaaaagc aaaagtaaac agttatyaat ttgttagcca attcactttc 300  
ttcatgggac agagccatyt gatttaaaaa gcaaattgca taatattgag ctttggggagc 360  
tgatatttga gcggaagagt agcctttcta ctccaccaga cacaactccc ttcatattg 420  
ggatgttnac naaagtwatg tctctwacag atgggatgct tttgtggcaa ttctgttctg 480  
aggatctccc agttttattta ccacttgcac aagaaggcgt tttcttcttc agg 534

<210> 188  
<211> 761  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1) ... (761)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 188  
agaaaccagt atctctnaaa acaacctctc ataccttggtg gacctaatat tgtgtgcgtg 60  
tgtgtgtgcg cgcataattat atagacaggc acatcttttt tacttttgta aaagcttatg 120  
cctctttggg atctatatct gtgaaagttt taatgatctg ccataatgtc ttggggacct 180

```

ttgtcttctg tgtaaatggt actagagaaa acacctatnt tatgagtcaa tctagttngt      240
ttttattcgac atgaaggaaa tttccagatn acaacactna caaactctcc ctkgackarg      300
ggggacaaaag aaaagcaaaa ctgamcataa raaacaatwa cctggtgaga arttgcataa      360
acagaaaatwr ggtagtatat tgaarnacag catcattaaa rmgttwtktt wttctccctt      420
gcaaaaaaca tgtacngact tcccgttgag taatgccaaag ttgttttttt tatnataaaa      480
cttgcccttc attacatggt tnaaagtggg gtggtggggc aaaatattga aatgatggaa      540
ctgactgata aagctgtaca aataagcagt gtgcctaaca agcaacacag taatgttgac      600
atgcttaatt cacaaatgct aatttcatta taaatgtttg ctaaaataca ctttgaacta      660
tttttctgtn ttcccagagc tgagatntta gattttatgt agtatnaagt gaaaaantac      720
gaaaaataata acattgaaga aaaananaaa aaaaaaaaaa a                          761

```

&lt;210&gt; 189

&lt;211&gt; 482

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(482)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 189

```

tttttttttt tttgccgatn ctactatntt attgcaggan gtgggggtgt atgcaccgca      60
caccgggggt atnagaagca agaaggaagg agggagggca cagccccttg ctgagcaaca      120
aagccgcctg ctgcctttctc tgtctgtctc ctggtgcagg cacatgggga gaccttcccc      180
aaggcagggg ccaccagtcc aggggtggga atacaggggg tgggangtgt gcataagaag      240
tgataggcac aggccacccg gtacagaccc ctcggtctct gacaggtnga ttctgaccag      300
gtcattgtgc cctgcccagg cacagcgtan atctggaaaa gacagaatgc ttctcttttc      360
aaatttggtc ngtcatngaa ngggcanttt tccaanttng gctnggtctt ggtaacnctg      420
gttcggccca gtcctcgtc caaaaantat tcacccnct ccnaattgct tgcnggncct      480
cc

```

&lt;210&gt; 190

&lt;211&gt; 471

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(471)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 190

```

tttttttttt ttttaaaaca gtttttcaca aaaaaattta ttagaagaat agtggttttg      60
aaaactctcg catccagtga gaactaccat acaccacatt acagctngga atgtntctca      120
aatgtctggt caaatgatac aatggaacca ttcaatctta cacatgcacg aaagaacaag      180
cgcttttgac atacaatgca caaaaaaaaa aggggggggg gaccacatgg attaaaattt      240
taagtactca tcacatacat taagacacag ttctagtcca gtcnaaaatc agaactgcnt      300
tgaaaaattt catgtatgca atccaaccaa agaacttnat tggatgatcat gantntctta      360
ctacatcnac cttgatcatt gccaggaacn aaaagttnaa ancacnngt acaaaaaana      420
tctgtaattn anttcaacct ccgtacngaa aaatntntnt tatacactcc c                          471

```

&lt;210&gt; 191

&lt;211&gt; 402

&lt;212&gt; DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(402)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 191

gagggattga aggtctgttc tastgtcggm ctgttcagcc accaactcta acaagttgct	60
gtcttccact cactgtctgt aagcttttta acccagacwg tatcttcata aatagaacaa	120
attcttcacc agtcacatct tctaggacct ttttggttc agttagtata agctcttcca	180
cttcctttgt taagacttca tctggtaaag tcttaagttt tgtagaaagg aattyaattg	240
ctcgttctct aacaatgtcc tctccttgaa gtatttggct gaacaaccca cctaaagtec	300
ctttgtgcat ccattttaaa tataactaat agggcattgk tncactaggt taaattctgc	360
aagagtcac tgtctgcaaa agttgcgtta gtatatctgc ca	402

<210> 192

<211> 601

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(601)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 192

gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact	60
ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggtcattccc tgagtcagac	120
atgcytyttt gaytaccgtg tgccaagtgc tgggtgattct yaacacacyt ccatcccgyt	180
cttttgtgga aaaactggca cttktctgga actagcarga catcacttac aaattcaccc	240
acgagacact tgaaagggtg aacaaagcga ytcttgcat gctttttgtc cctccggcac	300
cagttgtcaa tactaaccg ctggtttgcc tccatcacat ttgtgatctg tagctctgga	360
tacatctcct gacagtactg aagaacttct tcttttggtt caaaagcacc tcttggtgcc	420
tggtggatca ggttcccatt tcccagtcyg aatgttcaca tggcatattt wacttcccac	480
aaaacattgc gatctgaggc tcagcaacag caaatcctgt tccggcattg gctgcaagag	540
cctcgatgta gccggccagc gccaaaggcag gcgccgtgag cccaccagc agcagaagca	600
g	601

<210> 193

<211> 608

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(608)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 193

atacagccca natcccacca cgaagatgcg ctgtgtgact gagaacctga tgcggtcact	60
ggteccgctg tagccccagc gactctccac ctgctggaag cggttgatgc tgcactcytt	120
cccaacgcag gcagmagcgg gscgggtcaa tgaactccay tcgtggcttg gggtkgacgg	180
tkaagtgcag gaagaggctg accacctcgc ggtccaccag gatgcccagc tgtgcgggac	240
ctgcagcgaa actcctcgat ggtcatgagc gggaagcgaa tgaggcccag ggccttgccc	300

```

agaaccttcc gcctgttctc tggcgtcacc tgcagctgct gccgctgaca ctgggcctcg      360
gaccagcgga caaacggcrt tgaacagccg cacctcacgg atgccagtg tgtcgcgctc      420
caggamrgsc accagcgtgt ccaggccaat gtcgggtgaag ccctccgcgg gtrattggcgt      480
ctgcagtgtt tttgtcgatg ttctccaggc acaggctggc cagctgcggg tcatcgaaga      540
gtcgcgcctg cgtgagcagc atgaaggcgt tgtcggctcg cagttcttct tcaggaaactc      600
cacgcaat                                     608

```

&lt;210&gt; 194

&lt;211&gt; 392

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(392)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 194

```

gaacggctgg accttgccct gcattgtgct tgcctggcagg gaataccttg gcaagcagyt      60
ccagtccgag cagccccaga ccgctgccgc ccgaagctaa gcctgcctct ggccctcccc      120
tccgcctcaa tgcagaacca gtagtgggag cactgtgttt agagttaaga gtgaacactg      180
tttgatttta cttgggaatt tcctctgtta tatagctttt cccaatgcta atttccaaac      240
aacaacaaca aaataacatg tttgcctgtt aagttgtata aaagtaggtg attctgtatt      300
taaagaaaat attactgtta catatactgc ttgcaatttc tgtatttatt gktnctstgg      360
aaataaatat agttattaaa ggttgtcant cc                                     392

```

&lt;210&gt; 195

&lt;211&gt; 502

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(502)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 195

```

ccsttkgagg ggtkaggkyc cagttyccga gtggaagaaa caggccagga gaagtgcgtg      60
ccgagctgag gcagatgttc ccacagtgc cccagagacc stgggstata gtytctgacc      120
cctcncaagg aaagaccacs ttctggggac atgggctgga gggcaggacc tagaggcacc      180
aagggaaagg cccattccgg ggstgttccc cgaggaggaa gggaaagggc tctgtgtgcc      240
ccccagagg aagaggccct gagtcctggg atcagacacc ccttcacgtg tatccccaca      300
caaatgcaag ctacccaagg tcccctctca gtccccttcc stacaccctg amcggccact      360
gscscacacc caccagagc acgccacccg ccatggggar tgtgctcaag gartcgcnng      420
gcarcgtgga catctngtcc cagaaggggg cagaatctcc aatagangga ctgarcmstt      480
gctnanaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa                                     502

```

&lt;210&gt; 196

&lt;211&gt; 665

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(665)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 196

```

ggttacttgg tttcattgcc accacttagt ggatgtcatt tagaaccatt ttgtctgctc      60
cctctggaag ccttgccgag agcggacttt gtaattgttg gagaataact gctgaatttt      120
wagctgtttk gagttgatts gcaccactgc acccacaact tcaatatgaa aacyawttga      180
actwatttat tatcttgtga aaagtataac aatgaaaatt ttgttcatac tgtattkac      240
aagtatgatg aaaagcaawa gatatatatt cttttattat gttaaattat gattgccatt      300
attaatcggc aaaatgtgga gtgtatgttc ttttcacagt aatatatgcc ttttgttaact      360
tcacttgggt attttattgt aaatgarcta caaaattcct aatttaagar aatggtagt      420
watatttatt tcattaattt ctttcctkgt ttacgtwaat ttgaaaaga wtgcatgatt      480
tcttgacaga aatcgatctt gatgctgtgg aagtagtttg acccacatcc ctatgagttt      540
ttcttagaat gtataaaggt tgtagcccat cnaacttcaa agaaaaaat gaccacatac      600
tttgcaatca ggctgaaatg tggcatgctn ttctaattcc aactttataa actagcaaan      660
aagtg

```

<210> 197

<211> 492

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (492)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 197

```

ttttnttttt ttttttttgc aggaaggatt ccattttattg tggatgcatt ttcacaatat      60
atgtttattg gagcgatcca ttatcagtga aaagtatcaa gtgtttataa natttttagg      120
aaggcagatt cacagaacat gctngtcngc ttgcagtttt acctcgtana gatnacagag      180
aattatagtc naaccagtaa acnaggaatt tacttttcaa aagattaaat ccaaactgaa      240
caaaattcta cctgaaact tactccatcc aaatattgga ataanagtca gcagtgtatc      300
attctcttct gaactttaga ttttctagaa aaatatgtaa tagtgatcag gaagagctct      360
tgttcaaaag tacaacnaag caatgttccc ttaccatagg ccttaattca aactttgatc      420
catttcactc ccatacggg agtcaatgct acctgggaca cttgtatttt gtccatnctg      480
ancntggctt aa

```

<210> 198

<211> 478

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (478)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 198

```

tttnttttgn atttcantct gtannaanta ttttcattat gtttattana aaaatatnaa      60
tgtntccacn acaaatcatn ttacntnagt aagaggccan ctacattgta caacatacac      120
tgagtatatt ttgaaaagga caagttttaa gtanacncat attgccganc atancacatt      180
tatacatggc ttgattgata tttagcacag canaaaactga gtgagttacc agaaanaaat      240
natatatgtc aatcngatct aagatacaaa acagatccta tggtagatan catcntgtag      300
gagttgtggc tttatgttta ctgaaagtca atgcagttcc tgtacaaaaga gatggccgta      360
agcattctag tacctctact ccatggttaa gaatcgta caatgttca catatgtntca      420

```

gggtaagaat tgtgttaagt naanttatgg agagggtccan gagaaaaatt tgatncaa 478

<210> 199

<211> 482

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(482)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 199

agtgacttgt cctccaacaa aaccccttga tcaagtttgt ggcactgaca atcagaccta	60
tgctagttcc tgatcatctat tcgctactaa atgcagactg gaggggacca aaaaggggca	120
tcaactccag ctggattatt ttggagcctg caaatctatt cctacttgta cggactttga	180
agtgattcag ttctctctac ggatgagaga ctggctcaag aatatectca tgcagcttta	240
tgaagccnac tctgaacacg ctggttatct nagatgagaa ncagagaaat aaagtcnaga	300
aaatttacct ggangaaaag aggcttttngg ctggggacca tcccattgaa ccttctctta	360
anggacttta agaanaaact accacatgtn tgtngtatcc tgggtgccngg ccgtttantg	420
aactnngacn ncacccttnt ggaatanant cttgacngcn tcctgaactt gtcctctctg	480
ga	482

<210> 200

<211> 270

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(270)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 200

cggccgcaag tgcaactcca gctggggccg tgcggacgaa gattctgccca gcagttggtc	60
cgactgcgac gacggcggcg gcgacagtcg cagggtgcagc gcgggcgcct ggggtcttgc	120
aaggctgagc tgacgccgca gaggtcgtgt cacgtccac gaccttgacg ccgtcgggga	180
cagccggaac agagcccgt gaangcggga ggcctcgggg agcccctcgg gaaggcggc	240
ccgagagata cgcaggtgca ggtggccgcc	270

<210> 201

<211> 419

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(419)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 201

tttttttttt ttttggaaac tactgcgagc acagcaggtc agcaacaagt ttattttgca	60
gctagcaagg taacagggtta gggcatggtt acatgttcag gtcaacttcc ttgtcgtgg	120
ttgattgggt tgtctttatg gggcggggt ggggtagggg aaancgaagc anaantaaca	180
tggagtgggt gcaccctccc tgtagaacct ggttacnaaa gcttggggca gttcacctgg	240



```
tctgtgaccg tcattttctt gacatcaatg ttattagaag tcaggatatt ttttagagag 300
tccactgtnt ctggaggag attagggttt cttgccaana tccaancaa atccacntga 360
aaaagtggga tgatncangt acngaatacc ganggcatan ttctcatant cgggtggcca 419
```

&lt;210&gt; 202

&lt;211&gt; 509

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(509)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 202

```
tttntttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt 60
tggcacttaa tccattttta tttcaaaatg tctacaaant ttnaatncnc cattatacng 120
gtntttttnc aaaatctaaa nnttattcaa atntnagcca aantccttac ncaaattnaa 180
tacnncaaa aatcaaaaat atacntntct ttcagcaaac ttngttacat aaattaaaaa 240
aatatatacg gctgggtgtt tcaaagtaca attatcttaa cactgcaaac atnttttnaa 300
ggaactaaaa taaaaaaaaa cactnccgca aagggttaaag ggaacaacaa attcntttta 360
caacancnnc nattataaaa atcatatctc aaatcttagg ggaatatata cttcacacng 420
ggatcttaac ttttactnca ctttgtttat ttttttanaa ccattgtntt gggcccaaca 480
caatggnaat nccnccnccncc tggactagt 509
```

&lt;210&gt; 203

&lt;211&gt; 583

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(583)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 203

```
tttttttttt ttttttttga cccccctctt ataaaaaaca agttaccatt ttatttttact 60
tacacatatt tattttataa ttggtattag atattcaaaa ggcagctttt aaaatcaaac 120
taaatggaaa ctgccttaga tacataattc tttaggaatta gcttaaaaac tgcctaaagt 180
gaaaatcttc tctagctctt ttgactgtaa atttttgact cttgtaaaac atccaaattc 240
atttttcttg tctttaaaat tatctaattc ttccattttt tccctattcc aagtcaattt 300
gcttctctag cctcatttcc tagctcttat ctactattag taagtggctt ttttcctaaa 360
agggaaaaca ggaagagana atggcacaca aaacaaacat tttatattca tatttctacc 420
tacgttaata aaatagcatt ttgtgaagcc agctcaaaag aaggcttaga tccttttatg 480
tccatttttag tcaactaaacg atatcnaaag tgccagaatg caaaagggtt gtgaacattt 540
attcaaaagc taatataaga tatttcacat attcatcttt ctg 583
```

&lt;210&gt; 204

&lt;211&gt; 589

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(589)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 204

ttttttttnt tttttttttt ttttttntct tttttttttt ttganaatga ggatcgagtt	60
tttctactctc tagatagggc atgaagaaaa ctcatctttc cagctttaaa ataacaatca	120
aatctcttat gctatatcat attttaagtt aaactaatga gtcactggct tatcttctcc	180
tgaaggaaat ctgttcattc ttctcattca tatagttata tcaagtacta ccttgcatat	240
tgagagggtt tttctctcta ttacacata tatttccatg tgaatttgta tcaaaccctt	300
attttcatgc aaactagaaa ataagtntt cttttgcata agagaagaga acaatatnag	360
cattacaaaa ctgctcaaat tgtttgttaa gnttatccat tataattagt tnggcaggag	420
ctaatacaaa tcacatttac ngacnagcaa taataaaact gaagtaccag ttaaatatcc	480
aaaataatta aaggaaacatt tttagcctgg gtataattag ctaattcact ttacaagcat	540
ttattnagaa tgaattcaca tgttattatt ccntagccca acacaatgg	589

<210> 205

<211> 545

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(545)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 205

tttttttttt ttttttcagt aataatcaga acaatattta tttttatatt taaaattcat	60
agaaaagtgc cttacattta ataaaagttt gtttctcaaa gtgatcagag gaattagata	120
tngtcttgaa caccaatatt aatttgagga aaatacacca aaatacatta agtaaattat	180
ttaagatcat agagcttgta agtgaaaaga taaaatttga cctcagaaac tctgagcatt	240
aaaaatccac tattagcaaa taaattacta tggacttctt gctttaattt tgtgatgaat	300
atgggggtgc actggtaaac caacacattc tgaaggatac attractagt gatagattct	360
tatgtacttt gctanatnac gtggatatga gttgacaagt ttctctttct tcaatctttt	420
aaggggcnga ngaaatgagg aagaaaagaa aaggattacg catactgttc ttctatngg	480
aaggattaga tatgtttcct ttgccaatat taaaaaata ataattgtta ctactagtga	540
aacc	545

<210> 206

<211> 487

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(487)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 206

tttttttttt ttttttagtc aagtttctna tttttattat aattaaagtc ttggtcattt	60
catttattag ctctgcaact tacatattta aattaaagaa acgttnttag acaactgtna	120
caatttataa atgtaagggtg ccattattga gtanatatat tctccaaga gtggatgtgt	180
cccttctccc accaactaat gaancagcaa cattagttta attttattag tagatnatac	240
actgtgcaa acgctaattc tcttctccat ccccatgtng atattgtgtg tatgtgtgag	300
ttggttnagaa tgcatcanca atctnacaat caacagcaag atgaagctag gcntgggctt	360
tcggtgaaaa tagactgtgt ctgtctgaat caaatgatct gacctatcct cggtggcaag	420
aactcttcga accgcttcct caaaggcngc tgccacattt gggcntctn ttgcacttgt	480

ttcaaaa

487

&lt;210&gt; 207

&lt;211&gt; 332

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(332)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 207

tgaattggct	aaaagactgc	atTTTTanaa	ctagcaactc	ttatttcttt	cctttaaaaa	60
tacatagcat	taaattccaa	atcctattta	aagacctgac	agcttgagaa	ggtcactact	120
gcatttatag	gaccttctgg	tggttctgct	gttacntttg	aantctgaca	atccttgana	180
atcctttgcat	gcagaggagg	taaaaggtat	tggattttca	cagaggaana	acacagcgca	240
gaaatgaagg	ggccaggctt	actgagcttg	tccactggag	ggctcatggg	tgggacatgg	300
aaaagaaggc	agcctaggcc	ctggggagcc	ca			332

&lt;210&gt; 208

&lt;211&gt; 524

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(524)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 208

agggcggtgt	gcggaggggc	ttactgtttt	gtctcagtaa	caataaatac	aaaaagactg	60
gttgtgttcc	ggccccatcc	aaccacgaag	ttgatttctc	ttgtgtgcag	agtgactgat	120
tttaaaggac	atggagcttg	tcacaatgtc	acaatgtcac	agtgtgaagg	gcacactcac	180
tcccgcgtga	ttcacattta	gcaaccaaca	atagctcatg	agtccatact	tgtaaatact	240
tttggcagaa	tacttnttga	aacttgcaga	tgataactaa	gatccaagat	atttcccaaa	300
gtaaatagaa	gtgggtcata	atattaatta	cctgttcaca	tcagcttcca	tttacaagtc	360
atgagcccag	acactgacat	caaactaagc	ccacttagac	tcctcaccac	cagtctgtcc	420
tgtcatcaga	caggaggctg	tcaccttgac	caaattctca	ccagtcaatc	atctatccaa	480
aaaccattac	ctgatccact	tccggtaatg	caccaccttg	gtga		524

&lt;210&gt; 209

&lt;211&gt; 159

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 209

gggtgaggaa	atccagagtt	gccatggaga	aaattccagt	gtcagcattc	ttgctccttg	60
tggccctctc	ctacactctg	gccagagata	ccacagtcaa	acctggagcc	aaaaaggaca	120
caaaggactc	tcgacccaaa	ctgccccaga	ccctctcca			159

&lt;210&gt; 210

&lt;211&gt; 256

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(256)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 210  
 actccctggc agacaaaggc agaggagaga gctctgttag ttctgtgttg ttgaactgcc 60  
 actgaatttc tttccacttg gactattaca tgccanttga gggactaatg gaaaaacgta 120  
 tggggagatt ttanccaatt tangtntgta aatggggaga ctggggcagg cgggagagat 180  
 ttgcaggggtg naaatgggan ggctgggttg ttanatgaac agggacatag gaggtaggca 240  
 ccaggatgct aaatca 256

<210> 211  
 <211> 264  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(264)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 211  
 acattgtttt tttagataa agcattgaga gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60  
 actggaacac ataccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120  
 atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattatc agttccatgt ttatagccta gttaaggaga 180  
 ggggagatac attcngaaag aggactgaaa gaaatactca agtnggaaaa cagaaaaaga 240  
 aaaaaaggag caaatgagaa gcct 264

<210> 212  
 <211> 328  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(328)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 212  
 acccaaaaat ccaatgctga atatttggct tcattattcc canattcttt gattgtcaaa 60  
 ggatttaatg ttgtctcagc ttgggcactt cagttaggac ctaaggatgc cagccggcag 120  
 gtttatatat gcagcaacaa tattcaagcg cgacaacagg ttattgaact tgcccggcag 180  
 ttnaatttca tttccattga cttgggatcc ttatcatcag ccagagagat tgaaaattta 240  
 cccctacnac tctttactct ctgganaggg ccagtgggtg tagctataag cttggccaca 300  
 ttttttttct cttttattcct ttgtcaga 328

<210> 213  
 <211> 250  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (250)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 213

acttatgagc agagcgacat atccnagtgt agactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg ctcaactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct	120
cattatgccca aagganatat acattttcaat tctccaaact tcttctcat tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataanc catgttaana aacaaatata tctctnacct	240
tctcatcggt	250

&lt;210&gt; 214

&lt;211&gt; 444

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Hcmo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (444)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 214

accagaatc caatgctgaa tatttggtt cattattccc agattctttg attgtcaaag	60
gatttaattgt tgtctcagct tgggcacttc agttaggacc taaggatgcc agccggcagg	120
tttatatatg cagcaacaat attcaagcgc gacaacaggt tattgaactt gcccgccagt	180
tgaatttcatt tcccattgac ttgggatcct tatcatcagc canagagatt gaaaatttac	240
ccctacgact ctttactctc tggagagggc cagtgggtgt agctataagc ttggccacat	300
ttttttttcc tttattcctt tgtcagagat gcgattcatc catatgctan aaaccaacag	360
agtgaactttt acaaaaattcc tataganatt gtgaataaaa ccttacctat agttgccatt	420
actttgctct ccctaataata cctc	444

&lt;210&gt; 215

&lt;211&gt; 366

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (366)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 215

acttatgagc agagcgacat atccaagtgt anactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg ctcaactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct	120
cattatgccca aagganatat acattttcaat tctccaaact tcttctcat tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataagc catgttgaga aacaaatata tctctgacct	240
tctcatcggt aagcagagggc tgtaggcaac atggaccata gcgaanaaaa aacttagtaa	300
tccaagctgt tttctacact gtaaccaggt ttccaaccaa ggtggaaatc tcttatactt	360
ggtgcc	366

&lt;210&gt; 216

&lt;211&gt; 260

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

<221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(260)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 216  
 ctgtataaac agaactccac tgcangaggg agggccgggc caggagaatc tccgcttgtc 60  
 caagacaggg gcctaaggag ggtctccaca ctgctnntaa gggctnttnc atttttttat 120  
 taataaaaag tnnaaaaggc ctcttctcaa cttttttccc ttnggctgga aaatttaaaa 180  
 atcaaaaatt tcctnaagtt ntcaagctat catatatact ntatcctgaa aaagcaacat 240  
 aattcttctt tccctccttt 260

<210> 217  
 <211> 262  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(262)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 217  
 acctacgtgg gtaagtthan aaatgttata atttcaggaa naggaacgca tataattgta 60  
 tcttgcttat aattttctat ttttaataagg aaatagcaaa ttgggggtggg gggaatgtag 120  
 ggcattctac agtttgagca aaatgcaatt aaatgtggaa ggacagcact gaaaaatttt 180  
 atgaataatc tgtatgatta tatgtctcta gagtagatatt ataattagcc acttacccta 240  
 atatccttca tgcttgtaaa gt 262

<210> 218  
 <211> 205  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(205)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 218  
 accaaggtgg tgcattaccg gaantggatc aangacacca tcgtggccaa cccctgagca 60  
 cccctatcaa ctcccttttg tagtaaaactt ggaaccttgg aaatgaccag gccaaagactc 120  
 aggcctcccc agttctactg acctttgtcc ttangtntna ngcccagggt tgctaggaaa 180  
 anaaatcagc agacacaggt gtaaa 205

<210> 219  
 <211> 114  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 219  
 tactgttttg tctcagtaac aataaatata aaaagactgg ttgtgttccg gccccatcca 60  
 accacgaagt tgatttctct tgtgtgcaga gtgactgatt ttaaaggaca tgga 114

<210> 220  
 <211> 93

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 220

actagccagc acaaaaggca gggtagcctg aattgctttc tgctctttac atttctttta	60
aaataagcat ttagtgctca gtccctactg agt	93

&lt;210&gt; 221

&lt;211&gt; 167

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(167)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 221

actangtgca ggtgcgcaca aatatttgtc gatattccct tcatcttgga ttccatgagg	60
tcttttgccc agcctgtggc tctactgtag taagtttctg ctgatgagga gccagnatgc	120
ccccactac cttccctgac gctcccana aatcacccaa cctctgt	167

&lt;210&gt; 222

&lt;211&gt; 351

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 222

agggcgtggt gcgaggggcg gtactgacct cattagtagg aggatgcatt ctggcacccc	60
gttcttcacc tgtcccccaa tccttaaaag gccatactgc ataaagtcaa caacagataa	120
atgtttgctg aattaaagga tggatgaaaa aaattaataa tgaatttttg cataatccaa	180
ttttctcttt tatatttcta gaagaagttt ctttgagcct attagatccc gggaatcttt	240
taggtgagca tgattagaga gctttaggt tgcttttaca tatatctggc atatttgagt	300
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&lt;210&gt; 223

&lt;211&gt; 383

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(383)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 223

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ttaaaatgtc tgtgccaaaa ttttgatatt tatttgagga cttcttatca aaagtaatgc	180
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taaaagattt tgatttcctg gaatgacaat tatattttaa ctttggtggg ggaaanagtt	300
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accattaagc tatatgttta aaa	383

&lt;210&gt; 224

<211> 320  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 224

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gagaaaatac tactttctcr aaatggaagc ccttaaagggt gctttgatac tgaaggacac	240
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<210> 225  
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<400> 225

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aaaaaaaaaa aaaa	1214

<210> 226  
 <211> 119  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 226

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<210> 227  
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 227



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&lt;210&gt; 228

&lt;211&gt; 744

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 228

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tcgtggccga	cctggcctct	cctggcctgt	ttcttaagat	gcggagtcac	atttcaatgg	180
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cttcactctg	aagtagctgg	tggt				744

&lt;210&gt; 229

&lt;211&gt; 300

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 229

cgagtctggg	ttttgtctat	aaagtttgat	ccctcctttt	ctcatccaaa	tcattgtgaac	60
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cactaggtct	ctccttgccc	tcacactgga	gtctccgcca	gtgtgggtgc	ccactgacat	300

&lt;210&gt; 230

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 230

cagcagaaca	aatacaata	tgaagagtgc	aaagatctca	taaaatctat	gctgaggaat	60
gagcgacagt	tcaaggagga	gaagcttgca	gagcagctca	agcaagctga	ggagctcagg	120

caatataaag tcctggttca cactcaggaa cgagagctga cccagttaag ggagaagttg 180  
 cggaaggga gagatgcctc cctctcattg aatgagcatc tccaggccct cctcactccg 240  
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 g 301

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 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 231  
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 ggcaacacgg gacttctcat caggaagtgg gatgtagatg agctgatcaa gacggccagg 180  
 tctgaggatg gcaggatcaa tgatgtcagg ccggttggtg ccgccaatga tgaacacatt 240  
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 c 301

<210> 232  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 232  
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 agaagagtcc atctgctgtg aaggagagac agagaactct ggggtccgct gtccctgtcca 180  
 cgtgctgtac caagtgtgg tgccagcctg ttacctgttc tcaactgaaa tctggctaata 240  
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 g 301

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 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 233  
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 gagtagctgg gactacaggc acacagtcac tgaagcaggc cctggttagca attctatgcg 240  
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 c 301

<210> 234  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 234  
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 tcaatttcag caacatactt ctcaatttct tcaggattta aaatcttgag ggattgatct 180  
 cgctcatga cagcaagttc aatgtttttg ccacctgact gaaccacttc caggagtgcc 240  
 ttgatcacca gcttaatggg cagatcatct gcttcaatgg cttcgtcagt atagttcttc 300

t 301

<210> 235  
 <211> 283  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 235  
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<210> 236  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 236  
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 tgggtagacg gcttcatgag tacagtgtac tgtgggtatcg taatctggac ttgggttcta 240  
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 a 301

<210> 237  
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 237  
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 ttgggtagt ggtgccaaagc tctcaaatgg cacagaatgg atcagcttct cgtaaatcta 240  
 gggttccgaa attctttctt cctttggata atgtagtcca tatccattcc ctcttttctc 300  
 t 301

<210> 238  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 238  
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 accccctgcc tgggaagcag ctccctgggg ggtgggaatg ggtgactaga agggatttca 240  
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 t 301

<210> 239  
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&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 239

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cataatacct tagagatcaa gaaacattta cacagttcaa ctgtttaaaa atagctcaac	180
attcagccag tgagtagagt gtgaatgcc aacatacacag tatacaggtc cttcaggga	239

&lt;210&gt; 240

&lt;211&gt; 300

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 240

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ctgccaggtt tttaaaatca tgcctcatct tgaagcacac ggtcacttca cctcctcac	240
gctgtgggtg tactttgatg aaaataccca ctttgttggc ctttctgaag ctataatgtc	300

&lt;210&gt; 241

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 241

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cctcttttga ggaactcca gcagctatgt tgggtgtctt gaggaatgc aacaaggctg	120
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g	301

&lt;210&gt; 242

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 242

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cttaatatca acaaatatat caagcaaact ggaaggcaga ataactacca taatttagta	240
taagtaccca aagttttata aatcaaaagc cctaattgata accattttta gaattcaatc	300
a	301

&lt;210&gt; 243

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 243

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 t 301

&lt;210&gt; 244

&lt;211&gt; 300

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 244

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 actgtttgtc ttttgtgtat cttttttaaa ctgtaaagtt caattgtgaa aatgaatatt 300

&lt;210&gt; 245

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 245

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 gttttcaag agcagagatg caattaaata ttgttttagca tcaaaaaggc cactcaatac 240  
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 g 301

&lt;210&gt; 246

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 246

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 taacaatcat actaaatata ttttgaagta caaagtttga catgctctaa agtgacaacc 240  
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 c 301

&lt;210&gt; 247

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 247

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&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 252

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atatatcaag caaactggaa ggcagaataa ctaccataat ttagtataag taccctaaagt      240
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a

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&lt;210&gt; 253

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 253

```

ttccctaaga agatgttatt ttgttgggtt ttgttcccc tccatctcga ttctcgtacc      60
caactaaaaa aaaaaataa agaaaaaatg tgctgcgttc tgaaaaataa ctcttagct      120
tggtctgatt gttttcagac cttaaaatat aaacttggtt cacaagcttt aatccatgtg      180
gatttttttt cttagagaac cacaaaacat aaaaggagca agtcggactg aatacctgtt      240
tccatagtgc ccacagggtg ttctcacat ttctccata ggaaatgct ttttcccaag      300
g

```

&lt;210&gt; 254

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 254

```

cgctgcgcct ttcccttggg ggagggggcaa ggccagaggg ggtccaagtg cagcacgagg      60
aacttgacca attcccttga agcgggtggg ttaaaccctg taaatgggaa caaatcccc      120
ccaaatctct tcattctacc ctggtggact cctgactgta gaattttttg gttgaaacaa      180
gaaaaaataa aagctttgga cttttcaagg ttgcttaaca ggtactgaaa gactggcctc      240
acttaaaactg agccaggaaa agctgcagat ttattaatgg gtgtgttagt gtgcagtgcc      300
t

```

&lt;210&gt; 255

&lt;211&gt; 302

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 255

```

agcttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt ttcattaaaa aatagtgtct tttattataa      60
attactgaaa tgtttctttt ctgaatataa atataaatat gtgcaaagtt tgacttggat      120
tgggattttt ttgagttctt caagcatctc ctaataccct caagggcctg agtagggggg      180
aggaaaaagg actggagggt gaattctttt aaaaaacaag agtgattgag gcagattgta      240
aacattatta aaaaacaaga aacaaacaaa aaaaatagaga aaaaaaccac cccaacacac      300
aa

```

&lt;210&gt; 256

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(301)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 256  
 gttccagaaa acattgaagg tggcttccca aagtctaact agggatacce cctctagcct 60  
 aggacctcc tccccacacc tcaatccacc aaaccatcca taatgcacce agataggccc 120  
 acccccaaaa gcctggacac cttgagcaca cagttatgac caggacagac tcctctctat 180  
 aggcaaatag ctgctggcaa actggcatta cctggtttgt ggggatgggg gggcaagtgt 240  
 gtggcctctc ggctgggta gcaagaacat tcagggtagg cctaagttan tcgtgttagt 300  
 t 301

<210> 257  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 257  
 gttgtggagg aactctggct tgctcattaa gtccactga ttttcactat cccctgaatt 60  
 tccccactta tttttgtctt tcaactatgc aggccttaga agaggtctac ctgcctccag 120  
 tcttacctag tccagtctac cccctggagt tagaatggcc atcctgaagt gaaaagtaat 180  
 gtcacattac tcccttcagt gatttcttgt agaagtgcc aatcctgaat gccaccaaga 240  
 tcttaatctt cacatcttta atcttatctc tttgactcct ctttacaccg gagaaggctc 300  
 c 301

<210> 258  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(301)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 258  
 cagcagtagt agatgccgta tgccagcacg cccagcactc ccaggatcag caccagcacc 60  
 agggggcccag ccaccaggcg cagaagcaag ataaacagta ggctcaagac cagagccacc 120  
 cccagggcaa caagaatcca ataccaggac tgggcaaaat cttcaaagat cttaacactg 180  
 atgtctcggg cattgaggct gtcaataana cgctgatccc ctgctgtatg gtggtgtcat 240  
 tgggtatccc tgggagcgcc ggtggagtaa cgttggcca tggaaagcag cgccacaac 300  
 t 301

<210> 259  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(301)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 259



```

tcatatatgc aaacaaatgc agactangcc tcaggcagag actaaaggac atctcttggg      60
gtgtcctgaa gtgatttggg cccctgaggg cagacaccta agtaggaatc ccagtgggaa      120
gcaaagccat aaggaagccc aggattcctt gtgatcagga agtgggccag gaaggctctgt      180
tccdgctcac atctcatctg catgcagcac ggaccggatg cggccactgg gtcttggctt      240
ccctcccatc ttctcaagca gtgtccttgt tgagccattt gcaccccttg ctccaggtgg      300
c

```

```

<210> 260
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 260
tttttttctt ccctaaggaa aaagaaggaa caagtctcat aaaaccaa at aagcaatgg      60
aagggtgtctt aacttgaaaa agattaggag tctactgggtt acaagttata attgaatgaa      120
agaactgtaa cagccacagt tggccatttc atgccaatgg cagcaaaaca caggattaac      180
tagggcaaaa taaataagtg tgtggaagcc ctgataagtg cttataaac agactgattc      240
actgagacat cagtacctgc ccgggcggcc gctcgagccg aattctgcag atatccatca      300
c

```

```

<210> 261
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 261
aaatattcga gcaaatcctg taactaatgt gtctccataa aaggctttga actcagtgaa      60
tctgcttcca tccacgattc tagcaatgac ctctcggaca tcaaagctcc tcttaaggtt      120
agcaccaact attccatata attcatcagc aggaaataaa ggctcttcag aagggttcaat      180
ggtgacatcc aatttcttct gataatttag attcttcaca accttcttag ttaagtgaag      240
ggcatgatga tcatccaaag cccagtggtc acttactcca gactttctgc aatgaagatc      300
a

```

```

<210> 262
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 262
gaggagagcc tggttacgca tttgtaagca cagaatactc caggagtatt tgtaattgtc      60
tgtgagcttc ttgccgcaag tctctcagaa atttaaaaag atgcaaatec ctgagtcacc      120
cctagacttc ctaaaccaga tctcttgggg ctggaacctg gcactctgca tttgtaatga      180
gggctttctg gtgcacacct aattttgtgc atctttgccc taaatcctgg attagtgcc      240
catcattacc cccacattat aatgggatag attcagagca gatactctcc agcaaagaat      300
c

```

```

<210> 263
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

&lt;400&gt; 263

```

tttagcttgt ggtaaatgac tcacaaaact gatttttaaaa tcaagttaat gtgaattttg      60
aaaattacta cttaatccta attcacaata acaatggcat taaggtttga cttgagttgg      120
ttcttagtat tatttatggt aaataggctc ttaccacttg caaataactg gccacatcat      180
taatgactga ctcccagta aggctctcta aggggtaagt angaggatcc acaggatttg      240
agatgctaag gccccagaga tcgtttgatc caaccctctt attttcagag gggaaaatgg      300
g

```

301

&lt;210&gt; 264

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 264

```

aaagacgtta aaccactcta ctaccacttg tggaactctc aaagggtaaa tgacaaascc      60
aatgaatgac tctaaaaaca atatttacat ttaatgggtt gtagacaata aaaaaacaag      120
gtggatagat ctagaattgt aacattttta gaaaaccata scatttgaca gatgagaaag      180
ctcaattata gatgcaaagt tataactaaa ctactatagt agtaaagaaa tacatttcac      240
acccttcata taaattcact atcttggtt gaggcactcc ataaaatgta tcacgtgcac      300
a

```

301

&lt;210&gt; 265

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 265

```

tgccccagtt atgtgtaagt gtatccgcac ccagaggtaa aactacactg tcattcttct      60
cttcttctga cgcagtatct cttctctggg gagaagccgg gaagtcttct cctggctcta      120
catattcttg gaagtctcta atcaactttt gtccatttg ttccatttct tcaggagggg      180
ttttcagttt gtcaacatgt tctctaacia cacttgccca tttctgtaaa gaatccaaag      240
cagtcacaag ctttgacatg tcaacaacca gcataactag agtatccttc agagatacgg      300
c

```

301

&lt;210&gt; 266

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 266

```

taccgtctgc ctttctctcc atccaggcca tctgcgaatc tacatgggtc ctctatttcg      60
acaccagatc actcttttct ctaccacag gcttgctatg agcaagagac acaacctcct      120
ctcttctgtg ttccagcttc ttttctgtt ctteccaccc cttaagtctt attcctgggg      180
atagagacac caatacccat aacctctctc ctaagcctcc ttataaccca ggggtgcacag      240
cacagactcc tgacaactgg taaggccaat gaactgggag ctcacagctg gctgtgcctg      300
a

```

301

&lt;210&gt; 267

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 267

```

aaagagcaca ggccagctca gcctgccctg gccatctaga ctcagcctgg ctccatgggg      60

```

```

gtttctcagtg ctgagtcctat ccaggaaaag ctcacctaga ccttctgagg ctgaatcttc      120
atcctcaCag gcagcttctg agagcctgat attcctagcc ttgatggctt ggagtaaagc      180
ctcattctga ttctctcctt tcttttcttt caagtgggtt ttcttcacat ccctctgttc      240
aattcgcttc agcttgtctg ctttagccct catttccaga agcttcttct ctttggcatc      300
t                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 268
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 268
aatgtctcac tcaactactt cccagcctac cgtggcctaa ttctgggagt tttcttctta      60
gatcttgagg agcttgggtt ttctaaggag aaggaggaag gacagatgta actttggatc      120
tcgaagagga agtctaattg aagtaattag tcaacgggtc ttgtttagac tcttggaata      180
tgctgggtgg ctcagtggag ccttttggag aaagcaagta ttattcttaa ggagtaacca      240
cttcccattg ttctactttc taccatcacc aattgtatat tatgtattct ttggagaact      300
a                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 269
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 269
taacaatata cactagctat ctttttaact gtccatcatt agcaccaatg aagattcaat      60
aaaattacct ttattcacac atctcaaaac aattctgcaa attcttagtg aagtttaact      120
atagtcacag accttaaata ttacattgtt ttctatgtc tactgaaaat aagttcacta      180
ctttcttgga tattctttac aaaatcttat taaaattcct ggtattatca cccccaatta      240
tacagtagca caaccacctt atgtagtttt tacatgatag ctctgtagaa gtttcacatc      300
t                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 270
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 270
cattgaagag cttttgcgaa acatcagaac acaagtgttt ataaaattaa ttaagcctta      60
cacaagaata catattcctt ttatttctaa ggagttaaag atagatgtag ctgatgtgga      120
gagcttgctg gtgcagtgca tattggataa cactattcat ggccgaattg atcaagtcaa      180
ccaactcctt gaactggatc atcagaagaa ggggtgtgca cgatatactg cactagataa      240
tggaccaacc aactaaattc tctcaccagg ctgtatcagt aaactggctt aacagaaaac      300
a                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 271
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

&lt;400&gt; 271

```

aaaagggttct cataagatta acaattttaa taaatatattg atagaacatt ctttctcatt      60
tttatagctc atcttttaggg ttgatattca gtccatgctt cccttgctgt tcttgatcca      120
gaattgcaat cacttcatca gcctgtattc gctccaattc tctataaagt ggggtccaagg      180
tgaaccacag agccacagca cacctctttc ccttggtgac tgccttcacc ccatganggt      240
tctctcctcc agatganaac tgatcatgcg ccacattttt gggttttata gaagcagtca      300
c

```

&lt;210&gt; 272

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 272

```

taaattgcta agccacagat aacaccaatc aaatggaaca aatcactgtc ttcaaattgc      60
ttatcagaaa accaaatgag cctggaatct tcataatacc taaacatgcc gtatttagga      120
tccaataatt ccttcatgat gagcaagaaa aattcctttgc gcacccctcc tgcattccaca      180
gcattcttct caacaaatat aaccttgagt ggcttcttgc aatctatgtt ctttggtttc      240
ctaaggactt ccattgcatt tcttacaata ttttctctac gcaccactag aattaagcag      300
g

```

&lt;210&gt; 273

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(301)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 273

```

acatgtgtgt atgtgtatct ttgggaaaaa aanaagacat cttgtttayt atttttttgg      60
agagangctg ggacatggat aatcacwtaa tttgctayta tyactttaat ctgactygaa      120
gaaccgtcta aaaataaaat ttaccatgtc dtatatctct tatagtatgc ttatttcacc      180
ttryttctgt ccagagagag tatcagtgac ananatttma ggggtgaamac atgmattggg      240
gggacttnty tttacngagm accctgcccc sgcgccctcg makengantt ccgcsananc      300
t

```

&lt;210&gt; 274

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(301)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 274

```

cttatatact ctttctcaga ggcaaaagag gagatgggta atgtagacaa ttcttttgagg      60
aacagtaaat gattattaga gagaangaat ggaccaagga gacagaaatt aacttgtaaa      120
tgattctctt tggaaatctga atgagatcaa gaggccagct ttagctttgtg gaaaagtcca      180
tctaggtatg gttgcattct cgtcttcttt tctgcagtag ataatgaggt aaccgaaggc      240
aattgtgctt cttttgataa gaagctttct tggatcatatc aggaaattcc aganaaagtc      300

```

c

301

<210> 275  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien  
  
<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(301)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 275  
tcggtgtcag cagcacgtgg cattgaacat tgcaatgtgg agcccaaacc acagaaaatg 60  
gggtgaaatt ggccaacttt ctattaactt atgttggcaa ttttgccacc aacagtaagc 120  
tggcccttct aataaaagaa aattgaaagg tttctcacta aacggaatta agtagtgag 180  
tcaagagact cccaggcctc agcgtacctg cccgggcggc cgctcgaagc cgaattctgc 240  
agatatccat cacactggcg gncgctcgan catgcatcta gaaggnccaa ttcgcctat 300  
a 301

<210> 276  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 276  
tgtacacata ctcaataaat aaatgactgc attgtggtat tattactata ctgattatat 60  
ttatcatgtg acttctaatt agaaaatgta tccaaaagca aaacagcaga tatacaaaat 120  
taaagagaca gaagatagac attaacagat aaggcaactt atacattgag aatccaaatc 180  
caatacatct aaacatttgg gaaatgaggg ggacaaatgg aagccagatc aaatttgtgt 240  
aaaactatct agtatgttct ccttgcttca tgtctgagaa ggctctctct caatggggat 300  
g 301

<210> 277  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(301)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 277  
tttgtgatg tcagtatctt attacttgcg ttatgagtgc tcacctggga aattctaaag 60  
atacagagga cttggaggaa gcagagcaac tgaatttaat ttaaaagaag gaaaacattg 120  
gaatcatggc actcctgata ctttcccaaa tcaacactct caatgcccca ccctcgtcct 180  
caccatagtg gggagactaa agtggccacg gatttgcctt angtgtgcag tgcgttctga 240  
gttctctgtc gattacatct gaccagtctc ctttttccga agtccttccg ttcaatcttg 300  
c 301

<210> 278  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(301)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 278  
 taccactaca ctccagcctg ggcaacagag caagacctgt ctcaaagcat aaaatggaat 60  
 aacatatcaa atgaaacagg gaaaatgaag ctgacaattt atggaagcca gggcttgcca 120  
 cagtctctac tggtattatg cattacctgg gaatttatat aagcccttaa taataatgcc 180  
 aatgaacatc tcatgtgtgc tcacaatgtt ctggcactat tataagtgtc tcacaggttt 240  
 tatgtgttct tcgtaacttt atggantagg tactcggccg cgaacacgct aagccgaatt 300  
 c 301

<210> 279  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(301)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 279  
 aaagcaggaa tgacaaagct tgcttttctg gtatgttcta ggtgtattgt gacttttact 60  
 gttatatata ttgccaatat aagtaaatat agattatata tgtatagtgt ttcacaaagc 120  
 ttagaccttt accttcacag caccacacag tgcttgatat ttcagagtca gtcatgtggt 180  
 atacatgtgt agttccaaag cacataagct agaanaanaa atatttctag ggagcactac 240  
 catctgtttt cacatgaaat gccacacaca tagaactcca acatcaattt cattgcacag 300  
 a 301

<210> 280  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 280  
 ggtactggag ttttcctccc ctgtgaaaac gtaactactg ttgggagtga attgaggatg 60  
 tagaaagggt gtggaaccaa attgtgggtc atggaaatag gagaatatgg ttctcactct 120  
 tgagaaaaaa acctaagatt agcccaggta gtgcctgta acttcagttt ttctgcctgg 180  
 gtttgatata gtttaggggt ggggttagat taagatctaa attacatcag gacaaagaga 240  
 cagactatta actccacagt taattaagga ggtatgttcc atgtttatct gttaaagcag 300  
 t 301

<210> 281  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 281  
 aggtacaaga aggggaatgg gaaagagctg ctgctgtggc attgttcaac ttggatatcc 60  
 gccgagcaat ccaaaccctg aatgaagggg catcttctga aaaaggagat ctgaatctca 120  
 atgtggtagc aatgggttta tcgggttata cggatgagaa gaactccctt tggagagaaa 180  
 tgtgtagcac actgcgatta cagctaaata acccgatctt gtgtgtcatg tttgcatttc 240

tgacaagtga aacaggatct tacgatggag ttttgtatga aaacaaagtt gcagtacctc 300  
g 301

<210> 282  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 282  
caggtactac agaattaaaa tactgacaag caagtagttt cttggcgtgc acgaattgca 60  
tccagaacct aaaaattaag aaattcaaaa agacattttg tgggcacctg ctagcacaga 120  
agcgacagaag caaagcccag gcagaacctat gctaacctta cagctcagcc tgcacagaag 180  
cgcagaagca aagcccaggc agaacctatg taaccttata gctcagcctg cacagaagcg 240  
cagaagcaaa gccacggcag aacatgctaa ccttacagct cagcctgcac agaagcacag 300  
a 301

<210> 283  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 283  
atctgtatag ggcagacaaa ctttatarag ttagagagagg tgagcgaaag gatgcaaaag 60  
cactttgagg gctttataat aatatgctgc ttgaaaaaaa aaatgtgtag ttgatactca 120  
gtgcatctcc agacatagta aggggttgct ctgaccaatc aggtgatcat tttttctatc 180  
acttcccagg ttttatgcaa aaattttgtt aaattctata atggtgatat gcattcttta 240  
ggaaacatat acatttttaa aaattctatt tatgtaagaa ctgacagacg aatttgcttt 300  
g 301

<210> 284  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 284  
caggtacaaa acgctattaa gtggccttaga atttgaacat ttgtggctct tatttacttt 60  
gcttcgtgtg tgggcaaacg aacatcttcc ctaaatatat attaccaaga aaagcaagaa 120  
gcagattagg tttttgacaa aacaaacagg ccaaaagggg gctgacctgg agcagagcat 180  
gggtgagaggc aaggcatgag agggcaagtt tggtgtggac agatctgtgc ctactttatt 240  
actggagtaa aagaaaacaa agttcattga tgtcgaagga tatatacagt gttagaaatt 300  
a 301

<210> 285  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(301)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 285  
acatcaccat gatcggtacc cccacccatt atacgttgta tgtttacata aatattcttc 60  
aatgatcatt agtgttttaa aaaaaatact gaaaactcct tctgcatccc aatctctaac 120

caggaaagca aatgctatct acagacctgc aagccctccc tcaaacnaaa ctatttctgg 180  
attaaatatg tctgacttct tttaggtca cagcactagg caaatgctat ttacgatctg 240  
caaaagctgt ttgaagagtc aaagccccc tgtgaacacg atttctggac cctgtaacag 300  
t 301

<210> 286  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 286  
taccactgca ttccagcctg ggtgacagag tgagactccg tctccaaaa aaactttgct 60  
tgtatattat tttgacctta cagtggatca ttctagtagg aaaggacagt aagatttttt 120  
atcaaaaatgt gtcattgcag taagagatgt tatattcttt tctcatttct tccccacca 180  
aaaataagct accatatagc ttataagtct caaatttttg ccttttacta aaatgtgatt 240  
gtttctgttc attgtgtatg cttcatcacc tatattaggc aaattccatt tttcccttg 300  
t 301

<210> 287  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 287  
tacagatctg ggaactaaat attaaaaatg agtgtggctg gatatatgga gaatgttggg 60  
cccagaagga acgtagagat cagatattac aacagctttg ttttgagggg tagaaatatg 120  
aaatgatttg gttatgaacg cacagtttag gcagcagggc cagaatcctg accctctgcc 180  
ccgtgggtat ctctcccca gcttggtgc ctcattgtat cacagtattc cattttgttt 240  
gttgcattgc ttgtgaagcc atcaagattt tctcgtctgt tttcctctca ttggtaatgc 300  
t 301

<210> 288  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 288  
gtacaccta ctgcaaggac agctgaggaa tgtaatgggc agccgctttt aaagaagtag 60  
agtcaatagg aagacaaatt ccagttccag ctcatctgg gatatctgaa agctgcaaaa 120  
gatctttaaa gacaatttca agagaatatt tccttaaagt tggcaatttg gagatcatac 180  
aaaagcatct gcttttgtga tttaatttag ctcatctggc cactggaaga atccaaacag 240  
tctgccttaa ttttggatga atgcatgatg gaaattcaat aatttagaaa gttaaaaaaa 300  
a 301

<210> 289  
<211> 301  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1) ... (301)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 289



accttttagt	agtaatgtct	aataataaat	aagaaatcaa	ttttataagg	tccatatagc	60
tgtattaaat	aatttttaag	tttaaaagat	aaaataccat	catttttaaat	gttggtattc	120
aaaaccaaag	natataaccg	aaaggaaaaa	cagatgagac	ataaaatgat	ttgcnagatg	180
ggaaatatag	tasttyatga	atgttnatta	aattccagtt	ataatagtgg	ctacacactc	240
tcactacaca	cacagacccc	acagtccctat	atgccacaaa	cacattttcca	taacttgaaa	300
a						301

<210> 293  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 293  
 ggtaccaagt gctggtgcca gcctgttacc tgttctcact gaaaagtctg gctaattgctc 60  
 ttgtgtagtc acttctgatt ctgacaatca atcaatcaat ggcctagagc actgactgtc 120  
 aacacaaacg tcactagcaa agtagcaaca gctttaagtc taaatacaaa gctgttctgt 180  
 gtgagaatct tttaaaaggc tacttgtata ataacccttg tcatttttaa tgtacctcgg 240  
 ccgcgaccac gctaagccga attctgcaga tatccatcac actggcggcc gctcgagcat 300  
 g 301

<210> 294  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1) ... (301)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 294  
 tgaccataaa caatatacac tagctatctt ttttaactgtc catcattagc accaatgaag 60  
 attcaataaa attaccttta ttcacacatc tcaaaacaat tctgcaaatt cttagtgaag 120  
 ttttaactata gtcacaganc ttaaatattc acattgtttt ctatgtctac tgaaaataag 180  
 ttcactactt ttctgggata ttctttacaa aatctttatta aaattcctgg tattatcacc 240  
 cccaattata cagtagcaca accaccttat gtagttttta catgatagct ctgtagaggt 300  
 t 301

<210> 295  
 <211> 305  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 295  
 gtactctttc tctccctcc tctgaattta attctttcaa cttgcaattt gcaaggatta 60  
 cacatttcac tgtgatgtat attgtgttgc aaaaaaaaaa gtgtctttgt ttaaaattac 120  
 ttggtttgtg aatccatctt gctttttccc cattgggaact agtcattaac ccattcttga 180  
 actggttagaa aaacrctctga agagctagtc tatcagcatc tgacaggtga attggatggt 240  
 tctcagaacc atttcaccca gacagcctgt ttctatcctg ttttaataaat tagtttgggt 300  
 tctct 305

<210> 296  
 <211> 301  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 296  
 aggtactatg ggaagctgct aaaataatat ttgatagtaa aagtatgtaa tgtgctatct 60  
 cacctagtag taaactaaaa ataaactgaa actttatgga atctgaagtt attttccttg 120  
 attaaataga attaataaac caatatgagg aaacatgaaa ccatgcaatc tactatcaac 180  
 ttgaaaaaag tgattgaacg aaccacttag ctttcagatg atgaacactg ataagtcatt 240

tgtcattact ataaatttta aaatctgtta ataagatggc ctatagggag gaaaaagggg 300  
c 301

<210> 297

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(300)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 297

actgagtttt aactggacgc caagcaggca aggctggaag gttttgctct ctttctgcta 60  
aagggtttga aaaccttgaa ggagaatcat ttgacaaga agtacttaag agtctagaga 120  
acaaagangt gaaccagctg aaagctctcg ggggaanctt acatgtgttg ttaggcctgt 180  
tccatcattg ggagtgcact ggccatccct caaaatttgt ctgggctggc ctgagtggtc 240  
accgcacctc ggccgcgacc acgctaagcc gaattctgca gatatccatc acactggcgg 300

<210> 298

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 298

tatggggttt gtcacccaaa agctgatgct gagaaaggcc tccctggggc cccctcccgcg 60  
ggcatctgag agacctggtg ttccagtgtt tctggaaatg ggtcccagtg ccgcccggctg 120  
tgaagctctc agatcaatca cgggaagggc ctggcggtgg tggccacctg gaaccacctt 180  
gtcctgtctg ttacatttc actaycaggt tttctctggg cattacnatt tgttccccta 240  
caacagtgc ctgtgcattc tgctgtggcc tgctgtgtct gcaggtggct ctcagcgagg 300  
t 301

<210> 299

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 299

gttttgagac ggagtttcac tcttggtgcc cagactggac tgcaatggca gggctctctgc 60  
tcaactgcacc ctctgcctcc cagggttcgag caattctcct gcctcagcct cccaggtagc 120  
tgggattgca ggctcacgcc accataccca gctaattttt ttgtattttt agtagagacg 180  
gagtttcgcc atggtggcca gctgggtctca aactcctgac ctcaagcgac ctgcctgcct 240  
cggcctccca aagtgctgga attataggca tgagtcaaca cgcccagcct aaagatatatt 300  
t 301

<210> 300

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 300

```

attcagtttt atttgctgcc ccagtatctg taaccaggag tgccacaaaa tcttgccaga      60
tatgtcccac acccactggg aaaggctccc acctggctac ttcctctatc agctgggtca      120
gctgcattcc acaaggttct cagcctaata agtttacta cctgccagtc tcaaaactta      180
gtaaagcaag accatgacat tccccacgg aaatcagagt ttgcccacc gtcttggtac      240
tataaagcct gcctctaaca gtcttgctt cttcacacca atcccagagc catcccccat      300
g

```

&lt;210&gt; 301

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 301

```

ttaaattttt gagaggataa aaaggacaaa taatctagaa atgtgtcttc ttcagtctgc      60
agaggacccc aggtctccaa gcaaccacat ggtcaagggc atgaataatt aaaagttggt      120
gggaactcac aaagaccctc agagctgaga caccacacac agtgggagct cacaaagacc      180
ctcagagctg agacacccac aacagtggga gctcacaag accctcagag ctgagacacc      240
cacaacagca cctcggtcag ctgccacatg tgtgaataag gatgcaatgt ccagaagtgt      300
t

```

&lt;210&gt; 302

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 302

```

aggtacacat ttagcttctg gtaaatgact cacaaaactg attttaaaat caagttaatg      60
tgaattttga aaattactac ttaatcctaa ttcacaataa caatggcatt aaggtttgac      120
ttgagttggt tcttagtatt atttatggta aataggctct taccacttgc aaataactgg      180
ccacatcatt aatgactgac tcccagtaa ggctctctaa ggggtaagta ggaggatcca      240
caggatttga gatgctaagg cccagagat cgtttgatcc aacctctta ttttcagagg      300
g

```

&lt;210&gt; 303

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 303

```

aggtaccaac tgtggaaata ggtagaggat cattttttct tccatatca actaagttgt      60
atatgtttt ttgacagttt aacacatctt cttctgtcag agattctttc acaatagcac      120
tggctaattg aactaccgct tgcattgtaa aaatgggtgt ttgtgaaatg atcataggcc      180
agtaacgggt atgtttttct aactgatctt ttgctcgttc caaagggacc tcaagacttc      240
catcgatttt atatctgggg tctagaaaag gagttaatct gttttccctc ataaattcac      300
c

```

&lt;210&gt; 304

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 304

```

acatggatgt tattttgcag actgtcaacc tgaatttgta ttgtcttgac attgcttaat      60

```

```

tattagtttc agtttcagct taccacttt ttgtctgcaa catgcaraas agacagtgcc      120
cttttttagtg tatcatatca ggaatcatct cacattgggt tgtgccatta ctgggtgcagt    180
gacttttcagc cacttgggta aggtggagtt ggccatatgt ctccactgca aaattactga    240
ttttcctttt gtaattaata agtgtgtgtg tgaagattct ttgagatgag gtatatatct    300
c                                                                           301

```

&lt;210&gt; 305

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(301)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 305

```

gangtacagc gtggtcaagg taacaagaag aaaaaaatgt gagtggcatc ctgggatgag      60
cagggggaca gacctggaca gacacgttgt catttgctgc tgtgggtagg aaaatgggag    120
taaaggagga gaaacagata caaaatctcc aactcagtat taaggatttc tcatgcctag    180
aatattggta gaaacaagaa tacattcata tggcaataaa ctaaccatgg tggaacaaaa    240
ttctgggatt taagttggat accaangaaa ttgtattaaa agagctgttc atggaataag    300
a                                                                           301

```

&lt;210&gt; 306

&lt;211&gt; 8

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 306

```

Val Leu Gly Trp Val Ala Glu Leu
1           5

```

&lt;210&gt; 307

&lt;211&gt; 637

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 307

```

acaggggatg aagggaagg gagaggatga ggaagcccc ctggggattt ggtttgggtcc      60
ttgtgatcag gtggtctatg gggcttatcc ctacaaagaa gaatccagaa atagggggcac    120
attgaggaat gatacttgag cccaaagagc attcaatcat tgttttattt gccttmtttt    180
cacaccattg gtgagggagg gattaccacc ctgggggttat gaagatgggt gaacacccca    240
cacatagcac cggagatatg agatcaacag ttctctagcc atagagattc acagcccaga    300
gcaggaggac gcttgcacac catgcaggat gacatggggg atgcgctcgg gattgggtgtg    360
aagaagcaag gactgttaga ggcaggcttt atagtaacaa gacggtgggg caaactctga    420
ttccgtggg ggaatgtcat ggtcttgctt tactaagttt tgagactggc aggtagttaa    480
actcattagg ctgagaacct tgtggaatgc acttgaccca sctgatagag gaagtagcca    540
ggtgggagcc ttcccagtg ggtgtgggac atatctggca agattttgtg gcactcctgg    600
ttacagatac tggggcagca aataaaactg aatcttg
                                                                           637

```

&lt;210&gt; 308

&lt;211&gt; 647

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(647)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 308

acgattttca ttatcatgta aatcgggtca ctcaaggggc caaccacagc tgggagccac	60
tgctcagggg aaggttcata tgggactttc tactgcccaa gggtctatac aggatataaa	120
ggngcctcac agtatagatc tggtagcaaa gaagaagaaa caaacactga tctctttctg	180
ccaccctct gaccctttgg aactcctctg accctttaga acaagcctac ctaatatctg	240
ctagagaaaa gaccaacaac ggcctcaaag gatctcttac catgaaggtc tcagctaatt	300
cttggctaag atgtgggttc cacattaggt tctgaatatg gggggaagg tcaatttgct	360
cattttgtgt gtggataaag tcaggatgcc caggggccag agcagggggc tgcttgcttt	420
gggaacaatg gctgagcata taacctatagg ttatggggaa caaaacaaca tcaaagtcac	480
tgtatcaatt gccatgaaga cttgaggggac ctgaatctac cgattcatct taaggcagca	540
ggaccagttt gagtggcaac aatgcagcag cagaatcaat ggaaacaaca gaatgattgc	600
aatgtccttt ttttctcct gcttctgact tgataaaagg ggaccgt	647

<210> 309  
<211> 460  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 309

actttatagt ttaggctgga cattggaaaa aaaaaaagc cagaacaaca tgtgatagat	60
aatatgattg gctgcacact tccagactga tgaatgatga acgtgatgga ctattgtatg	120
gagcacatct tcagcaagag ggggaaatac tcatcatttt tggccagcag ttgtttgatc	180
accaaaccatc atgccagaat actcagcaaa ccttcttagc tcttgagaag tcaaagtccg	240
ggggaattta ttcctggcaa ttttaattgg actccttatg tgagagcagc ggctaccag	300
ctggggtggg ggagcgaacc cgtcactagt ggacatgcag tggcagagct cctggtaacc	360
acctagagga atacacaggc acatgtgtga tgccaagcgt gacacctgta gcactcaaat	420
ttgtcttgtt tttgtctttc ggtgtgtaag attctttaagt	460

<210> 310  
<211> 539  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 310

acgggactta tcaaataaag ataggaaaag aagaaaactc aaatattata ggcagaaatg	60
ctaaaggttt taaaatatgt caggattgga agaaggcatg gataaagaac aaagttcagt	120
taggaaagag aaacacagaa ggaagagaca caataaaagt cattatgtat tctgtgagaa	180
gtcagacagt aagatttgtg ggaaatgggt tggtttgttg tatggtatgt attttagcaa	240
taatctttat ggcagagaaa gctaaaatcc tttagcttgc gtgaatgata acttgctgaa	300
ttcctcaagg taggcatgat gaaggagggt tttagaggaga cacagacaca atgaactgac	360
ctagatagaa agccttagta tactcagcta ggaatagtga ttctgagggc aactgtgac	420
atgattatgt cattacatgt atggtagtga tggggatgat aggaaggaag aacttatggc	480
atattttcac ccccaaaaaa gtcagttaaa tattgggaca ctaaccatcc aggtcaaga	539

<210> 311  
<211> 526  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(526)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 311  
 caaatttgag ccaatgacat agaattttac aaatcaagaa gcttattctg gggccatttc 60  
 ttttgacgtt ttctctaaac tactaaagag gcattaatga tccataaatt atattatcta 120  
 catttacagc atttaaaatg tggtcagcat gaaatattag ctacagggga agctaaataa 180  
 attaaacatg gaataaagat ttgtccctaa atataatcta caagaagact ttgatatttg 240  
 tttttcacaa gtgaagcatt cttataaagt gtcataacct ttttggggaa actatgggaa 300  
 aaaatgggga aactctgaag ggttttaagt atcttacctg aagctacaga ctccataacc 360  
 tctctttaca gggagctcct gcagccctca cagaaatgag tggctgagat tcttgattgc 420  
 acagcaagag cttctcatct aaaccttttc cctttttagt atctgtgtat caagtataaa 480  
 agttctataa actgtagtnt acttatttta atccccaaag cacagt 526

<210> 312  
 <211> 500  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(500)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 312  
 cctctctctc cccacccctt gactctagag aactgggttt tctcccagta ctccagcaat 60  
 tcatttctga aagcagttga gccactttat tccaaagtac actgcagatg ttcaaactct 120  
 ccatttctct ttccttcca cctgccagtt ttgctgactc tcaacttgct atgagtgtaa 180  
 gcattaaagga cattatgctt cttcgattct gaagacaggc cctgctcatg gatgactctg 240  
 gcttcttagg aaaaatatttt tcttccaaaa tcagtaggaa atctaaactt atccccctct 300  
 tgcagatgtc tagcagcttc agacatttgg ttaagaacce atgggaaaaa aaaaaatcct 360  
 tgctaattgt gtttcccttg taaaccanga ttcttatttg nctgggtatag aatatcagct 420  
 ctgaacgtgt ggttaaagatt tttgtgtttg aatataggag aaatcagttt gctgaaaagt 480  
 tagtcttaat tatctattgg 500

<210> 313  
 <211> 718  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(718)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 313  
 ggagatttgt gtggtttgca gccgaggag accaggaaga tctgcatggt gggaaggacc 60  
 tgatgatata gaggtgagaa ataagaaagg ctgctgactt taccatctga ggccacacat 120  
 ctgctgaaat ggagataaatt aacatcacta gaaacagcaa gatgacaata taatgtctaa 180  
 gtagtgacat gtttttgcaac atttccagcc cttttaaata tccacacaca caggaagcac 240  
 aaaaggagac acagagatcc ctgggagaaa tgcccggccg ccattctggg tcatcgatga 300  
 gcctcgcctt gtgcctgntc ccgcttgtga gggaaggaca ttagaaaatg aattgatgtg 360  
 ttccctaaag gatggcagga aaacagatcc tgttgtggat atttatttga acgggattac 420

```

agatttgaaa tgaagtcaca aagtgagcat taccaatgag aggaaaacag acgagaaaat      480
cttgatggtt cacaagacat gcaacaaaca aaatggaata ctgtgatgac acgagcagcc      540
aactggggag gagataccac ggggcagagg tcaggattct ggccctgctg cctaactgtg      600
cgttatacca atcatttcta ttctaccct caaacaagct gtngaataac tgacttacgg      660
ttctnttggc ccacatttcc atnatccacc cntcntttt aannttantic caaantgt      718

```

&lt;210&gt; 314

&lt;211&gt; 358

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 314

```

gtttattttac attacagaaa aaacatcaag acaatgtata ctatttcaaa tatatccata      60
cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattgggtg agattaccac aaatgcaagg      120
caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg tgtagtccaa      180
gctctcggtg gtccagccac tgtgaaacat gtcaccttta gattaacctc gtggacgctc      240
ttgttgatt gctgaactgt agtgccctgt attttgcttc tgtctgtgaa ttctgttgc      300
tctggggcat ttccttgtga tgcagaggac caccacacag atgacagcaa tctgaatt      358

```

&lt;210&gt; 315

&lt;211&gt; 341

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 315

```

taccacstcc ccgctggcac tgatgagccg catcaccatg gtcaccagca ccatgaaggc      60
ataggtgatg atgaggacat ggaatgggcc cccaaggatg gtctgtccaa agaagcgagt      120
gacccccatt ctgaagatgt ctggaacctc taccagcagg atgatgatag cccaatgac      180
agtcaccagc tccccgacca gccggatata gtccttaggg gtcatgtagg ctctctgaag      240
tagcttctgc tgaagagggg tgttgtcccg ggggctcgtg cggttattgg tccctgggctt      300
gagggggcgg tagatgcagc acatggtgaa gcagatgatg t      341

```

&lt;210&gt; 316

&lt;211&gt; 151

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 316

```

agactgggca agactcttac gccccacact gcaatttggt cttgttgccg tatccattta      60
tgtgggcctt tctcgagttt ctgattataa acaccactgg agcgatgtgt tgactggact      120
cattcagggg gctctgggtg caatattagt t      151

```

&lt;210&gt; 317

&lt;211&gt; 151

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 317

```

agaactagtg gacctaataa aaatacctga aacatatatt ggcatttata aatggctcaa      60
atcttcattt atctctggcc ttaaccctgg ctcttgaggg tgcggccagc agatcccagg      120
ccagggtctt gttcttgcca cacctgcttg a      151

```

&lt;210&gt; 318

&lt;211&gt; 151

&lt;212&gt; DNA



<213> Homo sapien

<400> 318

```
actggtggga ggcgctgttt agttggctgt tttcagaggg gtctttcgga gggacctcct    60
gctgcaggct ggagtgtctt tattcctggc gggagaccgc acattccact gctgaggctg    120
tgggggcggt ttatcaggca gtgataaaca t                                151
```

<210> 319

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 319

```
aactagtggg tccagagcta taggtacagt gtgatctcag ctttgcaaac acattttcta    60
catagatagt actaggtatt aatagatatg taaagaaaga aatcacacca ttaataatgg    120
taagattggg tttatgtgat tttagtgggt a                                151
```

<210> 320

<211> 150

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 320

```
aactagtggg tccactagtc cagtgtgggt gaattccatt gtgttggggt tctagatcgc    60
gagcggctgc cttttttttt tttttttttg ggggggaatt tttttttttt aatagttatt    120
gagtgttcta cagcttacag taaataccat                                150
```

<210> 321

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 321

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tgctcttgag aaatcaaagt cttcatacac t                                151
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<210> 322

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(151)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 322

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attgtgcagg gctcgcttca nacttccagt t                                151
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<210> 323

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(151)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 323

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nagactcant tactaccag tttgtggtt twtgggagaa atgtaactgg acagttagct	120
gttcaatyaa aaagacactt ancccatgtg g	151

<210> 324

<211> 461

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(461)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 324

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agagtacta cgaatcccat cttggttcca gctatatcac tgacagcatg gtagaagact	180
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cacacaaatg caatagtgg tcaactgcatt ttacctgaa ccaaagctaa acccggtgtt	360
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aaaaacgcac aagagcccct gccctgccct agctgangca c	461

<210> 325

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 325

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agtaagagtg gtggcctatt tcagctgctt tgacaaaatg actggctcct gacttaacgt	180
tctataaatg aatgtgctga agcaaagtgc ccatgggtggc ggcgaagaag agaaagatgt	240
gttttgttt ggactctctg tgggtccctc caatgctgtg ggtttccaac caggggaagg	300
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<210> 326

<211> 1215

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 326

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&lt;210&gt; 327

&lt;211&gt; 220

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 327

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1      5      10      15
Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val
20     25     30
Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly
35     40     45
Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu
50     55     60
Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu Ala
65     70     75     80
Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser Asp
85     90     95
Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly Asn
100    105    110
Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met Pro
115    120    125
Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Glu Val Cys
130    135    140
Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala Gly
145    150    155    160
Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Pro
165    170    175
Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys Ala
180    185    190
Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys Lys
195    200    205
Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
210    215    220

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&lt;210&gt; 328

<211> 234  
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 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 328  
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 atccgcagtg ggtgctgtca gccacacact gttccagaa ctcctacacc atcgggctgg 180  
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<210> 329  
 <211> 77  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 329  
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 Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val Leu Ser Ala Thr  
 35 40 45  
 His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly Leu His Ser Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu Ala  
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<210> 330  
 <211> 70  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 330  
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 gctgcagcca 70

<210> 331  
 <211> 22  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 331  
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 Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser  
 20

<210> 332  
 <211> 2507  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 332  
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&lt;210&gt; 333

&lt;211&gt; 3030

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 333

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&lt;210&gt; 334

&lt;211&gt; 2417

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 334

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&lt;210&gt; 335

&lt;211&gt; 2984

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 335

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&lt;210&gt; 336

&lt;211&gt; 147

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 336

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20          25          30
Pro Lys Gln Pro Gln Lys Arg Ser Arg Ala Ala Phe Ser His Thr Gln
35          40          45
Val Ile Glu Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Ser His Gln Lys Tyr Leu Ser Ala
50          55          60
Pro Glu Arg Ala His Leu Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Leu Thr Glu Thr Gln
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Val Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Tyr Lys Thr Lys Arg Lys Gln  
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 Gly Ala Arg Val Tyr Leu Ala Cys Arg Asp Val Glu Lys Gly Glu Leu  
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 His Ile Gly Val Asn His Leu Gly His Phe Leu Leu Thr His Leu Leu

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                                  165                      170                      175  
 Ser Leu Ala His His Leu Gly Arg Ile His Phe His Asn Leu Gln Gly  
                                  180                      185                      190  
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                                  195                      200                      205  
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                                  210                      215                      220  
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                                  290                                   295                                   300  
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&lt;210&gt; 340

&lt;211&gt; 483

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 340

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 ctg      483

&lt;210&gt; 341

&lt;211&gt; 344

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 341

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&lt;210&gt; 342

&lt;211&gt; 592

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 342

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&lt;210&gt; 343

&lt;211&gt; 382

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 343

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&lt;210&gt; 344

&lt;211&gt; 536

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 344

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&lt;210&gt; 345

&lt;211&gt; 251

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 345

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251

&lt;210&gt; 350

&lt;211&gt; 908

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 350

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&lt;210&gt; 351

&lt;211&gt; 472

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 351

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&lt;210&gt; 352

&lt;211&gt; 251

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 352

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&lt;210&gt; 353

&lt;211&gt; 436

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 353

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&lt;210&gt; 354

&lt;211&gt; 854

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 354

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&lt;210&gt; 355

&lt;211&gt; 676

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 355

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ccctaatacag atgggggttga gtaaggctca	gagttgcaga	tgaggtgcag	agacaatcct	360
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tcattctgcaa aataggtcta ggattcttcc	caaccatttc	atgagtttgt	aagctaaggc	480
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attagatttt cttgacttgt atgtatctgt	gagatcttga	ataagtgacc	tgacatctct	660
gcttaaaagaa aaccag				676

&lt;210&gt; 356

&lt;211&gt; 574

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 356

tttttttttt ttttttcagga aaacattctc ttactttatt tgcattctcag caaagggttct	60
catgtggcac ctgactggca tcaaaccaaa gttegttaggc caacaaagat gggccactca	120
caagcttccc atttgtagat ctgagtgcct atgagtatct gacacctgtt cctctcttca	180
gtctcttagg gaggcttaaa tctgtctcag gtgtgctaag agtgccagcc caaggkggtc	240
aaaagtccac aaaactgcag tctttgctgg gatagtaagc caagcagtgc ctggacagca	300
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ttcttctgtc tctgcttaga ctggaataaa aagccaatct ctctcgtggc acaggggaagg	420
agatacaagc tcgtttacat gtgatagatc taacaaaggc atctaccgaa gtctggtctg	480
gatagacggc acagggagct cttaggtcag cgctgctggg tggaggacat tcctgagtc	540
agctttgcag cctttgtgca acagtacttt ccca	574

&lt;210&gt; 357

&lt;211&gt; 393

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 357

tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tacagaatat aratgcttta tcaactgkact	60
taatatggkg kcttggtcac tatacttaaa aatgcaccac tcataaatat ttaattcagc	120
aagccacaac caaracttga ttttatcaac aaaaaccctt aaatataaac ggsaaaaaag	180
atagatataa ttattccagt ttttttaaaa cttaaaarat attccattgc cgaattaara	240
araarataag tgttatatgg aaagaagggc attcaagcac actaaaraaa cctgaggkaa	300
gcataatctg tacaaaatta aactgtcctt tttggcattt taacaaatatt gcaacgktct	360
tttttttctt tttctgtctt tttttttttt tac	393

&lt;210&gt; 358

&lt;211&gt; 630

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 358

acagggtaaa caggaggatc cttgctctca cggagcttac attctagcag gaggacaata	60
ttaatgttta taggaaaatg atgagtttat gacaaaggaa gtagatagtg ttttacaaga	120
gcatagagta ggaagctaa tccagcacag ggaaggtcaca gagacatccc taaggaagtg	180
gagtttaaac tgagagaagc aagtgcctaa actgaaggat gtgttgaaga agaagggaga	240
gtagaacaat ttgggagagc ggaaccttat agaccctaag gtgggaagggt tcaaagaact	300
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gggtagactg gactaggtaa gactggaggc aggtagacct cttctaaggc ctgcgatagt	540
gaaagacaaa aataagtggg gaaattcagg ggatagtgaa aatcagtagg acttaatgag	600
caagccagag gttcctccac aacaaccagt	630

&lt;210&gt; 359

&lt;211&gt; 620

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 359

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taattaaaaa atgctactaa tatagaaaat ttataatcag aaaaataaat attcagggag	120

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aatgtcattg	acttatcaaa	tactatcttg	gcatataacc	tatgaaggca	aaactaaaca	540
aacaaaaagc	tcacaccaaa	caaaaccatc	aacttatttt	gtattctata	acatacgaga	600
ctgtaaagat	gtgacagtgt					620

&lt;210&gt; 360

&lt;211&gt; 431

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 360

aaaaaaaaaa	agccagaaca	acatgtgata	gataaatatga	ttggctgcac	acttccagac	60
tgatgaatga	tgaacgtgat	ggactattgt	atggagcaca	tcttcagcaa	gagggggaaa	120
tactcatcat	ttttggccag	cagttgtttg	atcaccaaac	atcatgccag	aatactcagc	180
aaaccttctt	agctcttgag	aagtc aaaag	ccgggggaat	ttattcctgg	caattttaat	240
tggaactcctt	atgtgagagc	agcggctacc	cagctggggg	ggtggagcga	acccgtcact	300
agtggacatg	cagtggcaga	gctcctggta	accacctaga	ggaatacaca	ggcacatgtg	360
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agattcttag	t					431

&lt;210&gt; 361

&lt;211&gt; 351

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 361

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ctgccactct	gtcctccagc	tctgacagct	cctcatctgt	ggtcctgttg	t	351

&lt;210&gt; 362

&lt;211&gt; 463

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 362

acttcatcag	gccataatgg	gtgcctcccg	tgagaatcca	agcacctttg	gactgcgcga	60
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cacacttgca	cacattctcc	ctgataagca	cgatgggtgtg	gacaggaagg	aaggatttca	420
ttgagcctgc	ttatggaaac	tggtattggt	agcttaaaata	gac		463

&lt;210&gt; 363

&lt;211&gt; 653



&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(653)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 363

acccccgagt	ncctgnctgg	catactgnga	acgaccaacg	acacacccaa	gctcggcctc	60
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cccgtcccag	attccctcag	acctttgccc	gtcccattat	tggtcstggg	ggt	653

&lt;210&gt; 364

&lt;211&gt; 401

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 364

actagaggaa	agacgttaaa	ccactctact	accacttctg	gaactctcaa	agggtaaatg	60
acaaagccaa	tgaatgactc	taaaaacaat	atttacattt	aatggtttgt	agacaataaa	120
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acgtgcatag	taaatcttta	tatttgctat	ggcgttgac	tagaggactt	ggactgcaac	360
aagtggatgc	gcggaaaatg	aaatctttct	caatagccca	g		401

&lt;210&gt; 365

&lt;211&gt; 356

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 365

ccagtgtcat	atttgggctt	aaaatttcaa	gaagggcact	tcaaattggc	ttgcatttgc	60
atgtttcagt	gctagagcgt	aggaatagac	cctggcgctc	actgtgagat	gttcttcagc	120
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&lt;210&gt; 366

&lt;211&gt; 1851

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 366

tcacacccat	tgccagcagc	ggcaccgtta	gtcagggttt	ctgggaatcc	cacatgagta	60
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aaggatgtc cttctatgc ctgttttgc gaggggttta attctcgtgc c 1851

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&lt;210&gt; 367

&lt;211&gt; 668

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 367

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cttgagcttc caaataygga agactggccc ttacacasgt caatgttaaa atgaatgcat 60
ttcagtattt tgaagataaa attttagat ctataccttg ttttttgatt cgatatcagc 120
acctataag agcagtgtt tggccattaa tttatcttct attttagaca gcrtagtgya 180
gagtggatt tccatactca tctggaatat ttggatcagt gccatgttcc agcaacatta 240
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gcagtcctat gagagtgaga agacttttta ggaaattgta gtgcactagc tacagccata 500
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aaaaaaa 668

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&lt;210&gt; 368

&lt;211&gt; 1512

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 368

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&lt;210&gt; 369

&lt;211&gt; 1853

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 369

gggtcgccca	ggggsgcgt	gggctttcct	cgggtgggtg	tgggttttcc	ctgggtgggg	60
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ccagcctggg tgacagagca agactctgtc tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1853

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&lt;210&gt; 370

&lt;211&gt; 2184

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 370

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ggcacgagaa ttaaaaccct cagcaaaaca ggcatagaag ggacatacct taaagtaata 60
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<210> 371  
 <211> 1855  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
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 <223> n = A,T,C or G

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<210> 372  
 <211> 1059  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

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 aagatctgga caagctccac agagctgccc tgggtgggta aagtcgccag aaaggtctc 240  
 atcgtcatgc tcagggacac tgaygtgaac aagarggaca agcaaaagag gactgctcta 300  
 catctgcctc ctgccaatgg gaattcagaa gtatgaaaac tcstgctgga cagacgatgt 360

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ctgctcttat	ayggtgctga	tatcgaatca	aaaaacaagg	tatagatcta	ctaattttat	600
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tgtcagtggc	aaggtttaag	atattttctga	tctcgtgccc			1059

&lt;210&gt; 373

&lt;211&gt; 1155

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 373

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&lt;210&gt; 374

&lt;211&gt; 2000

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 374

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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa					2000

&lt;210&gt; 375

&lt;211&gt; 2040

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 375

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&lt;210&gt; 376

&lt;211&gt; 329

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 376

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Met Asp Ile Val Val Ser Gly Ser His Pro Leu Trp Val Asp Ser Phe
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Leu His Leu Ala Gly Ser Asp Leu Leu Ser Arg Ser Leu Met Ala Glu
 20           25           30
Glu Tyr Thr Ile Val His Ala Ser Phe Ile Ser Cys Ile Ser Ser Ser
 35           40           45
Leu Asp Gly Gln Gly Glu Arg Gln Glu Gln Arg Gly His Phe Trp Arg
 50           55           60
Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Cys Glu Asp Ala Trp Glu Gln Glu Val Gln Val
 65           70           75           80
Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 85           90           95
Val Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Asp Pro Arg Tyr
100          105          110
His Val His Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp
115          120          125
Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp
130          135          140
Val Asn Lys Arg Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser
145          150          155          160
Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Val Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys
165          170          175
Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala
180          185          190
Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly
195          200          205
Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr
210          215          220
Ala Val Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr
225          230          235          240
Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu
245          250          255
Leu Gly Ile His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys
260          265          270
Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu
275          280          285
Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Leu

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290 295 300  
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<210> 377  
 <211> 148  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>  
 <221> VARIANT  
 <222> (1)...(148)  
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

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 35 40 45  
 Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Val Val Lys Leu Xaa Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp  
 65 70 75 80  
 Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Xaa Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp  
 85 90 95  
 Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro  
 100 105 110  
 Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Xaa Tyr Asn Glu Asp  
 115 120 125  
 Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser  
 130 135 140  
 Lys Asn Lys Val  
 145

<210> 378  
 <211> 1719  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 378  
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 35 40 45  
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp  
 50 55 60  
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn



Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln  
 545 550 555 560  
 Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val  
 565 570 575  
 Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn  
 580 585 590  
 Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu  
 595 600 605  
 Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp  
 610 615 620  
 Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys  
 625 630 635 640  
 Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys  
 645 650 655  
 Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys  
 660 665 670  
 Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala  
 675 680 685  
 Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly  
 690 695 700  
 Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser  
 705 710 715 720  
 Ser Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser  
 725 730 735  
 His His His Val Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln  
 740 745 750  
 Met Leu Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys  
 755 760 765  
 Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser  
 770 775 780  
 Gln Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp  
 785 790 795 800  
 Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly  
 805 810 815  
 Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn  
 820 825 830  
 Gly Leu Ile Pro Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe  
 835 840 845  
 Pro Asp Asn Glu Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser  
 850 855 860  
 Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn  
 865 870 875 880  
 Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu  
 885 890 895  
 Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile  
 900 905 910  
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn  
 915 920 925  
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro  
 930 935 940  
 Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu  
 945 950 955 960  
 Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe

965 970 975  
 Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His  
 980 985 990  
 Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser  
 995 1000 1005  
 Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu  
 1010 1015 1020  
 Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Lys His  
 1025 1030 1035 104  
 Gln Ser Gln Leu Pro Arg Thr His Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met  
 1045 1050 1055  
 Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met  
 1060 1065 1070  
 Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys  
 1075 1080 1085  
 Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr  
 1090 1095 1100  
 Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys  
 1105 1110 1115 112  
 Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp  
 1125 1130 1135  
 Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His  
 1140 1145 1150  
 Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp  
 1155 1160 1165  
 Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg  
 1170 1175 1180  
 Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val  
 1185 1190 1195 120  
 Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn  
 1235 1240 1245  
 Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys  
 1250 1255 1260  
 Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro  
 1265 1270 1275 128  
 Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr  
 1285 1290 1295  
 Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp  
 1300 1305 1310  
 Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val  
 1315 1320 1325  
 His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala  
 1330 1335 1340  
 Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala  
 1345 1350 1355 136  
 Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn  
 1365 1370 1375  
 Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr  
 1380 1385 1390  
 Ala Val Ser Ser His His His Val Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr  
 1395 1400 1405

Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu  
 1410 1415 1420  
 Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly  
 1425 1430 1435 144  
 Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn  
 1445 1450 1455  
 Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser  
 1460 1465 1470  
 Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly  
 1475 1480 1485  
 Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu  
 1490 1495 1500  
 Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys  
 1505 1510 1515 152  
 Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser  
 1525 1530 1535  
 Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu  
 1540 1545 1550  
 Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Lys Arg Ser  
 1555 1560 1565  
 Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe  
 1570 1575 1580  
 Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe  
 1585 1590 1595 160  
 Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly  
 1605 1610 1615  
 Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro  
 1620 1625 1630  
 Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln  
 1635 1640 1645  
 Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile  
 1650 1655 1660  
 Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser  
 1665 1670 1675 168  
 Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn  
 1685 1690 1695  
 Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr  
 1700 1705 1710  
 Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu  
 1715

&lt;210&gt; 379

&lt;211&gt; 656

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 379

Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
 Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe  
 20 25 30  
 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp  
 35 40 45  
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp  
 50 55 60

Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn  
 85 90 95  
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe  
 115 120 125  
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met  
 145 150 155 160  
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala  
 165 170 175  
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn  
 225 230 235 240  
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val  
 275 280 285  
 Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr  
 290 295 300  
 Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile  
 305 310 315 320  
 Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser His His His Val  
 340 345 350  
 Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu  
 370 375 380  
 Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu  
 405 410 415  
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro  
 435 440 445  
 Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu  
 450 455 460  
 Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu

```

      500              505              510
Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys
      515              520              525
Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly
      530              535              540
Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser
545              550              555              560
Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr
      565              570              575
His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln
      580              585              590
Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln
      595              600              605
Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys
      610              615              620
Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile
625              630              635              640
Ala Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu
      645              650              655

```

&lt;210&gt; 380

&lt;211&gt; 671

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapien

&lt;400&gt; 380

```

Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys
 1              5              10              15
Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe
      20              25              30
Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
      35              40              45
His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
      50              55              60
Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
65              70              75              80
Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
      85              90              95
Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
      100              105              110
Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
      115              120              125
Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
      130              135              140
Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
145              150              155              160
Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
      165              170              175
Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
      180              185              190
Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
      195              200              205
Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
      210              215              220
Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn

```





<210> 381  
 <211> 251  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 381

ggagaagcgt ctgctggggc aggaaggggt ttccctgccc tctcacctgt ccctcaccaa	60
ggtaacatgc ttcccctaag ggtatcccaa cccagggggc tcaccatgac ctctgagggg	120
ccaatatccc aggagaagca ttggggaggt gggggcagggt gaaggacca ggactcacac	180
atcctggggc tccaaggcag aggagagggt cctcaagaag gtcaggagga aaatccgtaa	240
caagcagtca g	251

<210> 382  
 <211> 3279  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 382

cttcctgcag ccccatgct ggtgaggggc acgggcagga acagtggacc caacatggaa	60
atgctggagg gtgtcaggaa gtgatcgggc tctggggcag ggaggagggg tggggagtggt	120
cactgggagg ggacatcctg cagaaggtag gagttagcaa acaccgctg caggggaggg	180
gagagccctg cggcacctgg gggagcagag ggagcagcac ctgcccaggc ctgggaggag	240
gggcctggag ggcgtgagga ggagcagagg ggctgcatgg ctggagttag ggatcagggg	300
cagggcgctg gatggcctca cacagggaag agaggggccc tctgcaggg cctcacctgg	360
gccacaggag gacactgctt tctctctgag gagttaggag ctgtggatgg tgctggacag	420
aagaaggaca gggcctggct cagggtgtca gaggctgtcg ctggcttccc tttgggatca	480
gactgcaggg agggagggcg gcagggttgt ggggggagtg acgatgagga tgacctgggg	540
gtggctccag gccttgcccc tgcctgggcc ctacccagc ctccctcaca gtctcctggc	600
cctcagcttc tcccctccac tccatcctcc atctggcctc agtgggtcat tctgatcact	660
gaactgacca taccagccc tgcccacggc cctccatggc tcccgaatgc cctggagagg	720
ggacatctag tcagagagta gtctgaaga ggtggcctct gcgatgtgcc tgtgggggca	780
gcacctgca gatgggtccc gccctcatcc tgctgacctg tctgcaggga ctgtcctcct	840
ggaccttgcc ccttgtgcag gagctggacc ctgaagtccc ctcccatag gccaaagatg	900
gagccttggt cctctgttg gactccctgc ccatattctt gtgggagtggt gttctggaga	960
catctctgtc tgttctgag agctgggaat tgctctcagt catctgcctg cgcggttctg	1020
agagatggag ttgcctaggc agttattggg gccaatctt ctactgtgt ctctcctcct	1080
ttacccttag ggtgattctg ggggtccact tgtctgtaat ggtgtgcttc aaggtatcac	1140
atcatggggc cctgagccat gtgccctgcc tgaaaagcct gctgtgtaca ccaaggtgggt	1200
gcattaccgg aagtggatca aggacacat cgcagccaac ccctgagtg cctgtccca	1260
cccctacctc tagtaaatat aagtccacct cacgttctgg catcacttg cctttctgga	1320
tgctggacac ctgaagcttg gaactcacct ggccgaagct cgagcctcct gagtccact	1380
gacctgtgct ttctgggtgt gagtccaggg ctgctaggaa aaggaatggg cagacacagg	1440
tgtatgcaa tgtttctgaa atgggtataa ttctgtctc tcttcggaa cactggctgt	1500
ctctgaagac ttctcgctca gtctcagtga ggacacacac aaagacgtgg gtgacctgt	1560
tgtttgtggg gtgcagagat gggaggggtg ggccccaccc tggaagagtg gacagtga	1620
caaggtggac actctctaca gatcactgag gataagctgg agccacaatg catgaggcac	1680
acacacagca aggttgacgc tgtaaacata gccacgctg tcttgggggc actgggaagc	1740
ctagataagg ccgtgagcag aaagaagggg aggatcctcc tatgttgttg aaggaggag	1800
tagggggaga aactgaaagc tgattaatta caggaggttt gtccagggtcc cccaaaccac	1860
cgtcagattt gatgatttcc tagcaggact tacagaaata aagagctatc atgctgtgggt	1920
ttattatggg ttgttacatt gataggatac atactgaaat cagcaaacaa aacagatgta	1980
tagattagag tgtggagaaa acagaggaaa acttgacgtt acgaagactg gcaacttggc	2040
ttactaagt tttcagactg gcaggaagtc aaacctatta ggctgaggac cttgtggagt	2100
gtagctgac cagctgatag aggaactagc cagggtgggg cctttccctt tggatggggg	2160

```

gcataatccga cagttattct ctccaagtgg agacttacgg acagcatata attctccctg 2220
caaggatgta tgataatatg tacaaagtaa ttccaactga ggaagctcac ctgatcccta 2280
gtgcccaggg tttttactgg gggctctgtg gacgagtatg gagtacttga ataattgacc 2340
tgaagtcttc agacctgagg ttccctagag ttcaaacaga tacagcatgg tccagagtcc 2400
cagatgtaca aaaacagggg ttcattcaca atcccatctt tagcatgaag ggtctggcat 2460
ggcccaaggc cccaagtata tcaaggcact tgggcagaac atgccaagga atcaaagtgc 2520
atctcccagg agttattcaa gggtagagccc ttactttggg atgtacaggc tttgagcagt 2580
gcagggtgc tgagtcaacc ttttattgta caggggatga gggaaagga gaggatgagg 2640
aagccccctt ggggatttgg tttggctctg tgatcaggtg gtctatgggg ctatccctac 2700
aaagaagaat ccagaaatag gggcacattg aggaatgata ctgagcccaa agagcattca 2760
atcattgttt tatttgcctt cttttcacac cattggtgag ggagggatta ccaccttggg 2820
gttatgaaga tggttgaaca cccacacat agcaccggag atatgagatc aacagtttct 2880
tagccataga gattcacagc ccagagcagg aggacgctgc acaccatgca ggatgacatg 2940
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gttttgagac tggcaggtag tgaaactcat taggctgaga accttgtgga atgcagctga 3120
cccagctgat agaggaagta gccaggtggg agcctttccc agtgggtgtg ggacatatct 3180
ggcaagattt tgtggcactc ctggttacag atactggggc agcaaataaa actgaatctt 3240
gttttcagac cttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaagtgtt 3279

```

&lt;210&gt; 383

&lt;211&gt; 155

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 383

```

Met Ala Gly Val Arg Asp Gln Gly Gln Gly Ala Arg Trp Pro His Thr
          5                      10                      15

```

```

Gly Lys Arg Gly Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Thr Trp Ala Thr Gly Gly
          20                      25                      30

```

```

His Cys Phe Ser Ser Glu Glu Ser Gly Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Gly Gln
          35                      40                      45

```

```

Lys Lys Asp Arg Ala Trp Leu Arg Cys Pro Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Phe
          50                      55                      60

```

```

Pro Leu Gly Ser Asp Cys Arg Glu Gly Gly Arg Gln Gly Cys Gly Gly
          65                      70                      75                      80

```

```

Ser Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala
          85                      90                      95

```

```

Trp Ala Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Gln Ser Pro Gly Pro Gln Ser Leu
          100                     105                     110

```

```

Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ile Trp Pro Gln Trp Val Ile Leu Ile Thr
          115                     120                     125

```

```

Glu Leu Thr Ile Pro Ser Pro Ala His Gly Pro Pro Trp Leu Pro Asn
          130                     135                     140

```

```

Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly His Leu Val Arg Glu
          145                     150

```

<210> 384  
<211> 557  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 384  
ggatcctcta gagcgccgc ctactactac taaattcgcg gccgcgtcga cgaagaagag 60  
aaagatgtgt tttgttttgg actctctgtg gtcccttcca atgctgtggg tttccaacca 120  
ggggaagggt cctttttgca ttgccaagt ccataaccat gagcactact ctaccatggg 180  
tctgcctcct ggccaagcag gctggtttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg 240  
acttaacctt gaaatggaaa gtcttgcaat cccatttgca ggatccgtct gtgcacatgc 300  
ctctgtagag agcagcattc ccagggacct tggaaacagt tggcactgta aggtgcttgc 360  
tccccagac acatcctaaa aggtgttgta atggtgaaaa cgtcttcctt ctttattgcc 420  
ccttcttatt tatgtgaaca actgtttgtc tttttttgta tcttttttaa actgtaaagt 480  
tcaattgtga aaatgaatat catgcaaata aattatgcga ttttttttcc aaagtaaaaa 540  
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 557

<210> 385  
<211> 337  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 385  
ttcccagggt atgtgcgagg gaagacacat ttactatcct tgatgggggt gatcccttca 60  
gtttctctag cagcagatgg gttaggagga agtgacccaa gtggttgact cctatgtgca 120  
tctcaaagcc atctgctgtc ttcgagtacg gacacatcat cactcctgca ttgttgatca 180  
aaacgtggag gtgcttttcc tcagctaaga agcccttagc aaaagctcga atagacttag 240  
tatcagacag gtccagtttc cgcaccaaca cctgctggtt ccctgtcgtg gtctggatct 300  
ctttggccac caattcccc ttttccacat cccggca 337

<210> 386  
<211> 300  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 386  
gggcccgtca ccggcccagg ccccgccctg cgagtccctc tccccgggtg cctgccccga 60  
gcccgtcctg cccagagggt gggcgcgggg ctgcctctac cggtggcggt ctgtaactca 120  
gcgaccttgg cccgaaggct ctagcaagga cccaccgacc ccagccgcgg cggcgcgggc 180  
gcggactttg cccggtgtgt ggggcggagc ggactgctgt tccgcggacg ggcagcgaag 240  
atgttagcct tcgctgccag gaccgtggac cgatcccagg gctgtggtgt aacctcagcc 300

<210> 387  
<211> 537  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 387  
gggcccagtc gggcaccaag ggactctttg caggcttcct tcctcggatc atcaaggctg 60  
ccccctctg tgccatcatg atcagcacct atgagttcgg caaaagcttc ttccagaggc 120  
tgaaccagga ccggtctctg ggcggctgaa aggggcaagg aggcaaggac cccgtctctc 180  
ccacggatgg ggagagggca ggaggagacc cagccaagt ccttttcctc agcactgagg 240  
gaggggggct gtttccttc cctcccggcg acaagctcca gggcagggct gtccctctgt 300

```
gcggcccagc acttcctcag acacaacttc ttctgtctgc tccagtcgtg gggatcatca 360
cttaccacc cccaagttc aagaccaa atccagctg ccccttcgt gttccctgt 420
gtttgtgta gctgggcatg tctccaggaa ccaagaagcc ctcagcctgg tgtagtctcc 480
ctgaccttg ttaattcctt aagtctaaag atgatgaact tcaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 537
```

<210> 388

<211> 520

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 388

```
aggataattt ttaaaccaat caaatgaaaa aaacaaacaa acaaaaaagg aaatgtcatg 60
tgagggtaaa ccagtttgca tccccctaat gtggaaaaag taagaggact actcagcact 120
gtttgaagat tgccctcttc acagcttctg agaattgtgt tatttcactt gccaaagtga 180
ggacccccct cccaacatgc cccagccac ccctaagcat ggctccctgt caccaggcaa 240
ccaggaaact gctacttggt gacctacca gagaccagga ggggttggtt agctcacagg 300
acttccccca cccagaaga ttagcatccc atactagact cataactcaac tcaactaggc 360
tcatactcaa ttgatggta ttagacaatt ccatttcttt ctgggtatta taaacagaaa 420
atcttctctc ttctcattac cagtaaaggc tcttggtatc tttctgttg aatgatttct 480
atgaacttgt cttattttaa tgggtgggtt ttttctggt 520
```

<210> 389

<211> 365

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 389

```
cggtgcccc gtttgacaga aggaaaggcg gagcttattc aaagtctaga gggagtggag 60
gagttaaggc tggatttcag atctgcctgg ttccagccgc agtgtgccct ctgctcccc 120
aacgactttc caaataatct caccagcgcc ttccagctca ggcgtcctag aagcgtcttg 180
aagcctatgg ccagctgtct ttgtgtccc tctcaccgc ctgtctcac agctgagact 240
cccaggaac cttcagacta ctttctctg ctttcagcaa ggggcgttg ccacattctc 300
tgagggtcag tggaagaacc tagactcca ttgctagagg tagaaagggg aagggtgctg 360
gggag 365
```

<210> 390

<211> 221

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(221)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 390

```
tgctctcca tctggcccc gacttctctg tcaggaaagt ggggatggac cccatctgca 60
tacacgntt ctcatgggtg tggaacatct ctgcttgagg ttccaggaag gcctctggct 120
gctctangag tctgancnga ntcgttgccc cantntgaca naaggaaagg cggagcttat 180
tcaaaagtcta gagggagtgg aggagttaag gctggatttc a 221
```

<210> 391

<211> 325

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(325)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 391  
tggagcaggt cccgaggcct ccctagagcc tggggccgac tctgtgncga tgcangcttt 60  
ctctcgccgc cagcctggag ctgctcctgg catctaccaa caatcagncg aggcgagcag 120  
tagccagggc actgctgcca acagccagtc cnnataccat catgtnaccc ggtgngctct 180  
naantngat ntccanagcc ctaccatcn tagttctgct ctcccaccgg ntaccagccc 240  
cactgcccag gaatcctaca gccagtaccg tgtcccgacg tctctaccta ccagtacgat 300  
gagacctccg gctactacta tgacc 325

<210> 392  
<211> 277  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(277)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 392  
atattgttta actccttctt ttatatcttt taacattttc atggngaaaag gttcacatct 60  
agtctcactt nggcnagnn ctctacttg agtctcttcc ccggcctgnn ccagtngnaa 120  
antaccanga accgncatgn cttaanaacn ncctggtttn tgggttnntc aatgactgca 180  
tgcagtgcac caccctgtcc actacgtgat gctgtaggat taaagtctca cagtgggcgg 240  
ctgaggatac agcgcgcgct cctgtgttgc tggggaa 277

<210> 393  
<211> 566  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 393  
actagtccag tgtgggtggaa ttcgcggccg cgtcgacgga caggtcagct gtctggctca 60  
gtgatctaca ttctgaagtt gtctgaaaat gcttctcatga ttaaattcag cctaaacgtt 120  
ttgccgggaa cactgcagag acaatgctgt gaggtttccaa ccttagccca tctgcgggca 180  
gagaaggctct agtttgcca tcagcattat catgatatca ggactgggta cttgggtaag 240  
gaggggtcta ggagatctgt cccttttaga gacaccttac ttataatgaa gtatttgga 300  
gggtgggttt caaaagtaga aatgtcctgt attccgatga tcacctctga aacattttat 360  
catttattaa tcatccctgc ctgtgtctat tattatattc atatctctac gctggaaact 420  
ttctgcctca atgtttactg tgcctttggt ttgtctagtt tgtgttgttg aaaaaaaaaa 480  
cattctctgc ctgagtttta atttttgtcc aaagttattt taatctatac aattaaaagc 540  
ttttgcctat caaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 566

<210> 394  
<211> 384  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(384)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 394

```

gaacatacat gtcccggcac ctgagctgca gtctgacatc atcgccatca cgggectcgc 60
tgcaaatng gaccgggcca aggctggact gctggagcgt gtgaaggagc tacaggccna 120
gcaggaggac cgggctttaa ggagttttaa gctgagtgtc actgtagacc ccaaatacca 180
tcccaagatt atcgggagaa agggggcagt aattacccaa atccgggttg agcatgacgt 240
gaacatccag ttctctgata aggacgatgg gaaccagccc caggaccaa ttaccatcac 300
agggtacgaa aagaacacag aagctgccag ggatgctata ctgagaattg tgggtgaact 360
tgagcagatg gtttctgagg acgt                                     384

```

<210> 395

<211> 399

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 395

```

ggcaaaactg tgtgacctca ataagacctc gcagatccaa ggtcaagtat cagaagtgc 60
tctgaccttg gactccaaga cctacatcaa cagcctggct atattagatg atgagccagt 120
tatcagaggt ttcattcttg cggaaattgt ggagtctaag gaaatcatgg cctctgaagt 180
attcaggtct tccagtgacc ctgagttctc tatagagtgg cctaacacag gcagaattgg 240
ccagctactt gtctgcaatt gtatcttcaa gaataccctg gccatccctt tgactgacgt 300
caagttctct ttggaaagcc tgggcatctc ctactacag acctctgacc atgggacggg 360
gcagcctggt gagaccatcc aatcccaa ataatgcac                                     399

```

<210> 396

<211> 403

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(403)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 396

```

tggagtntc agtgcaaaca agccataaag cttcagtagc aaattactgt ctacagaaa 60
gacattttca acttctgctc cagctgctga taaaacaaat catgtgttta gcttgactcc 120
agacaaggac aacctgttcc ttcataactc tctagagaaa aaaaggagtt gttagtagat 180
actaaaaaaa gtggatgaat aatctggata ttttccctaa aaagattcct tgaaacacat 240
taggaaaaatg gagggcctta tgatcagaat gctagaatta gtccattgtg ctgaagcagg 300
gttttagggga gggagtggag gataaaagaa ggaaaaaaag aagagtgaga aaacctattt 360
atcaaagcag gtgctatcac tcaatgttag gccctgctct ttt                                     403

```

<210> 397

<211> 100

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(100)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 397

actagtnacg tgtgggtggaa ttcgcggccg cgtcgacctt naanccatct ctatagcaaa 60  
tccatccccg ctcttggttg gtnacagaat gactgacaaa 100

&lt;210&gt; 398

&lt;211&gt; 278

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(278)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 398

gcggccgcgt cgacagcagt tccgccagcg ctgcaccttg ggtgggggatg tgctgcacgc 60  
ccacctggac atctggaagt cagcggcctg gatgaaagag cggacttcac ctggggcgat 120  
tcaactactgt gcctcgacca gtgaggagag ctggaccgac agcgaggtgg actcatcatg 180  
ctccgggag cccatccacc tgtggcagtt cctcaaggag ttgctactca agccccacag 240  
ctatggccgc ttcattangt ggctcaacaa ggagaagg 278

&lt;210&gt; 399

&lt;211&gt; 298

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(298)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 399

acggaggtgg aggaagcgnc cctgggatcg anaggatggg tcttgnatt gaccncten 60  
gggggtgccng catggagcgc atgggcgcgg gcctgggcca cggcatggat cgcgtgggct 120  
ccgagatcga gcgcattggc ctggatcatgg accgcatggg ctccgtggag cgcattgggct 180  
ccggcattga gcgcattggc ccgctgggccc tcgaccacat ggctccanc attgancgca 240  
tgggccagac catggagcgc attggctctg gcgtggagcn catgggtgcc ggcattggg 298

&lt;210&gt; 400

&lt;211&gt; 548

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 400

acatcaacta ctctctcatt ttaaggatat gcagttccct tcatccctt ttctgcctt 60  
gtacatgtac atgtatgaaa ttctcttctc ttaccgaact ctctccacac atcacaagg 120  
caaagaacca cagcttaga agggtaagag ggaccctat gaaatgaaat ggtgatttct 180  
tgagtctctt tttccacgt ttaaggggccc atggcaggac ttagagttgc gagttaagac 240  
tgcagagggc tagagaatta ttcatatag gctttgaggc caccatgtc acttatcccg 300  
tataccctct caccatcccc ttgtctactc tgatgcccc aagatgcaac tgggcagcta 360  
gttggcccca taattctggg cttttgttgt ttgttttaat tacttgggca tcccaggaag 420  
ctttccagt atctctacc atgggcccc ctctgggat caagccctc ccaggccctg 480  
tcccagccc ctctgcccc agcccacccg cttgccttgg tgctcagccc tcccattggg 540  
agcagggtt 548

<210> 401  
<211> 355  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(355)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 401  
actgtttcca tgttatgttt ctacacattg ctacctcagt gctcctggaa acctagcttt 60  
tgatgtctcc aagtagtcca ccttcattta actctttgaa actgtatcat ctttgccaag 120  
taagagtggg ggcctatttc agctgctttg acaaaatgac tggctcctga cttaacgttc 180  
tataaatgaa tgtgctgaag caaagtgtcc atgggtggcg cgaagaagan aaagatgtgt 240  
tttgttttgg actctctgtg gtcccttcca atgctgnggg tttccaacca ggggaagggt 300  
cccttttgca ttgccaagtg ccataacccat gagcactact ctaccatggn tctgc 355

<210> 402  
<211> 407  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(407)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 402  
atggggcaag ctggataaag aaccaagacc cactggagta tgctgtcttc aagaaaccca 60  
tctcacatgc ggtggcatac ataggctcaa aataaaggaa tggagaaaaa tatttcaagc 120  
aaatggaaaa cagaaaaaag caggtgttgc actcctactt tctgacaaaa cagactatgc 180  
gaataaagat aaaaaagaga aggacattac aaaggtggtc ctgacctttg ataaatctca 240  
ttgcttgata ccaacctggg ctgttttaat tgcccaaacc aaaaggataa ttgtctgagg 300  
ttgtggagct tctccctgc agagagtccc tgatctccca aaatttggtt gagatgtaag 360  
gntgattttg ctgacaactc cttttctgaa gttttactca tttccaa 407

<210> 403  
<211> 303  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(303)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 403  
cagtatttat agccnaactg aaaagctagt agcaggcaag tctcaaatcc aggcaccaa 60  
tcctaagcaa gagccatggc atgggtgaaa tgcaaaagga gagtctggcc aatctacaaa 120  
tagagaacaa gacctactca gtcatgaaca aaaaggcaga caccaacatg gatctcatgg 180  
gggattggat attgtaatta tagagcagga agatgacagt gatcgtcatt tggcacaaca 240  
tcttaacaac gaccgaaacc cattatttac ataaacctcc attcggtaac catgttgaaa 300  
gga 303



<210> 404  
<211> 225  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 404  
aagtgtgaact tttaaaaatt tagtggattt tgaaaattct tagaggaaag taaaggaaaa 60  
attgttaatg cactcattta cctttacatg gtgaaagttc tctcttgatc ctacaaacag 120  
acattttcca ctctgtgttc catagttgtt aagtgtatca gatgtgttgg gcatgtgaat 180  
ctccaagtgc ctgtgtaata aataaagtat ctttatttca ttcatt 225

<210> 405  
<211> 334  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(334)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 405  
gagctgttat actgtgagtt ctactaggaa atcatcaaat ctgagggttg tctggaggac 60  
ttcaatacac ctccccccat agtgaatcag cttccagggg gtccagtccc tctccttact 120  
tcatccccat cccatgccaa aggaagaccc tccctccttg gctcacagcc ttctctaggc 180  
ttcccagtg ctcaggaca gagtgggtta tgttttcagc tccatccttg ctgtgagtg 240  
ctgggtgcggg tgtgctcca gcttctgctc agtgcttcat ggacagtgtc cagcccatgt 300  
cactctccac tctctcanng tggatccac ccct 334

<210> 406  
<211> 216  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(216)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 406  
tttcatacct aatgagggag ttganatnac atnnaaccag gaaatgcatg gatctcaang 60  
gaaacaaaca cccaataaac tcggagtggc agactgacaa ctgtgagaca tgcacttgct 120  
acnaaacaca aatttnatgt tgcacccttg tttctacacc tgtgggttat gacaaagaca 180  
actgccaaag aatnttcaag aaggaggact gccant 216

<210> 407  
<211> 413  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 407  
gctgacttgc tagtatcatc tgcattcatt gaagcacaag aacttcatgc cttgactcat 60  
gtaaatgcaa taggattaaa aaataaattt gatatcacat ggaaacagac aaaaaatatt 120  
gtacaacatt gcacccagtg tcagattcta cacctggcca ctcaggaagc aagagttaat 180  
cccagaggtc tatgtcctaa tgtgttatgg caaatggatg tcatgcacgt accttcattt 240

```
ggaaaaattgt catttgtcca tgtgacagtt gatacttatt cacatttcat atgggcaacc 300
tgccagacag gagaaagtct tcccatgtta aaagacattt attatcttgt tttcctgtca 360
tgggagttcc agaaaaagtt aaaacagaca atgggccagg ttctgtagta aag          413
```

```
<210> 408
<211> 183
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(183)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 408
ggagctngcc ctcaattcct ccatntctat gttancatat ttaatgtctt ttgnnattaa 60
tncttaacta gttaatcctt aaagggctan ntaatcctta actagtcctt ccattgtgag 120
cattatcctt ccagtattcn ccttctnttt tattttactcc ttcttggtta cccatgtact 180
ntt                                     183
```

```
<210> 409
<211> 250
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(250)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 409
cccacgcatg ataagctctt tatttctgta agtcctgcta ggaaatcatc aaatctgacg 60
gtggttttgg ggacctgaac aaacctcctg taattaatca gctttcagtt tctcccccta 120
gtccctcctt caacaacata ggaggatcct ccccttcttt ctgctcacgg ccttatctag 180
gcttcccagt gccccagga cagcgtgggc tatgtttaca gcgcntcctt gctggggggg 240
ggcctatgc                                     250
```

```
<210> 410
<211> 306
<212> DNA
<213> Hmo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(306)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 410
ggctggtttg caagaatgaa atgaatgatt ctacagctag gacttaacct tgaaatggaa 60
agtcttgcaa tcccatctgc aggatcgtc tgtgcacatg cctctgtaga gagcagcatt 120
cccagggacc ttggaaacag ttggcactgt aagggtgctt ctccccaaga cacatcctaa 180
aagggtgttg aatggtgaaa accgcttcct tctttattgc cccttcttat ttatgtgaac 240
nactgggttg ctttttttgn atctttttta aactggaaag ttcaattgng aaaatgaata 300
tcntgc                                     306
```

<210> 411  
<211> 261  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(261)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 411  
agagatattt cttaggtnaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60  
ggatcttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120  
tttaaagtgc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180  
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttaccat cagttccagc 240  
cttctctcaa gngaggcaa a 261

<210> 412  
<211> 241  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(241)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 412  
gttcaatgtt acctgacatt tctacaacac ccactcacc gatgtattcg ttgcccagtg 60  
ggaacatacc agcctgaatt tggaaaaaat aattgtgttt cttgccagg aaatactacg 120  
actgactttg atggctccac aaacataacc cagtgtaaaa acagaagatg tggaggggag 180  
ctgggagatt tcactgggta cattgaattc caaaactacc cangcaatta ccagccaac 240  
a 241

<210> 413  
<211> 231  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(231)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 413  
aactcttaca atccaagtga ctcatctgtg tgcttgaatc ctttccactg tctcatctcc 60  
ctcatccaag ttcttagtac cttctctttg ttgtgaagga taatcaaact gaacaacaaa 120  
aagtttactc tcctcatttg gaacctaaaa actctcttct tcctgggtct gagggctcca 180  
agaatccttg aatcanttct cagatcattg gggacaccan atcaggaacc t 231

<210> 414  
<211> 234  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 414  
actgtccatg aagcactgag cagaagctgg aggcacaacg caccagacac tcacagcaag 60  
gatggagctg aaaacataac ccactctgtc ctggaggcac tgggaagcct agagaaggct 120  
gtgagccaag gagggagggt cttcctttgg catgggatgg ggatgaagta aggagaggga 180  
ctggaccccc tggaagctga ttcactatgg ggggaggtgt attgaagtcc tcca 234

<210> 415  
<211> 217  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(217)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 415  
gcataggatt aagactgagt atcttttcta cattctttta acttttctaag gggcacttct 60  
caaaacacag accaggtagc aaatctccac tgctctaagg ntctcaccac cactttctca 120  
cacctagcaa tagtagaatt cagtcctact tctgaggcca gaagaatggg tcagaaaaat 180  
antggattat aaaaaataac aattaagaaa aataatc 217

<210> 416  
<211> 213  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(213)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 416  
atgcatatnt aaagganact gcctcgcttt tagaagacat ctggncctgt ctctgcatga 60  
ggcacagcag taaagctctt tgattcccag aatcaagaac tctccccttc agactattac 120  
cgaatgcâag gtggtaatt gaaggccact aattgatgtc caaatagaag gatattgact 180  
atattggaac agatggagtc tctactacaa aag 213

<210> 417  
<211> 303  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(303)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 417  
nagtcttcag gcccatcagg gaagttcaca ctggagagaa gtcatacata tgtactgtat 60  
gtgggaaagg ctttactctg agttcaaata ttcaagccca tcagagagtc cactctggag 120  
agaagccata caaatgcaat gagtgtggga agagcttcag gagggattcc cattatcaag 180  
ttcatctagt ggtccacaca ggagagaaac cctataaatg tgagatatgt gggaagggtc 240  
tcantcaaag ttcgtatctt caaatccatc ngaaggncca cagtatanan aaacctttta 300  
agt 303

<210> 418  
<211> 328  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(328)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 418  
tttttggcgg tgggtggggca gggacgggac angagtctca ctctgttgcc caggctggag 60  
tgcacaggca tgatctcggc tcactacaac ccctgcctcc catgtccaag cgattcttgt 120  
gcctcagcct tccctgtagc tagaattaca ggcacatgcc accacacca gctagttttt 180  
gtatttttag tagagacagg gtttcacat gttggccagg ctggtctcaa actcctnacc 240  
tcagnngtca ggctgggtct aaactcctga cctcaagtga tctgcccacc tcagcctccc 300  
aaagtgctan gattacaggc cgtgagcc 328

<210> 419  
<211> 389  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(389)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 419  
cctcctcaag acggcctgtg gtccgcctcc cggcaaccaa gaagcctgca gtgccatag 60  
acccttgagc catggactgg agcctgaaag gcagcgtaca ccctgctcct gatcttctgt 120  
cttgtttcct ctctgtggct ccattcatag cacagtgtt gcactgaggc ttgtgcaggc 180  
cgagcaaggc caagctggct caaagagcaa ccagtcaact ctgccacggg gtgccaggca 240  
ccggttctcc agccaccaac ctactcgtc cccgcaaagt gcacatcagt tcttctaccc 300  
taaaggtagg accaaagggc atctgctttt ctgaagtcct ctgctctatc agccatcacg 360  
tggcagccac tcnggctgtg tcgacgcgg 389

<210> 420  
<211> 408  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 420  
gttctctcta actcctgcca gaaacagctc tcctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60  
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggct tcttgtttct gcttttttcc tggctagacc 120  
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180  
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240  
gccaaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300  
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360  
acgttgaccg gactttgatg aagtgtatg acaaacctgg caagcccg 408

<210> 421  
<211> 352  
<212> DNA

<213> Hmo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(352)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 421

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atnggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt acggaggcca 60
gaggagaatg aggcctggcc tgggagccct gtgcctacta naagcacatt agattatcca 120
ttcactgaca gaacaggctc tttttgggtc cttcttctcc accacnatat acttgagtc 180
ctccttcttg aagattcttt ggcagttgtc tttgtcataa cccacagggtg tagaaacaag 240
gggtgcaacat gaaatttctg tttcgtagca agtgcagtc tcacaagttg gcangtctgc 300
cactccgagt ttattgggtg tttgtttcc ttagatcca tgcatttcc gg 352
```

<210> 422

<211> 337

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 422

```
atgccaccat gctggcaatg cagcgggaggc tcgaaggcct gcatatccag cccaagctgg 60
cgatgatcga cggcaaccgt tgcccgaagt tgccgatgcc agccgaagcg gtggtcaagg 120
gcgatagcaa ggtgccggcg atcgcggcg cgtcaatcct ggccaaggtc agccgtgac 180
gtgaaatggc agctgtcgaa ttgatctacc cgggttatgg catcggcggg cataagggtc 240
atccgacacc ggtgcacctg gaagccttgc agcggctggg gccgacgccg attcaccgac 300
gcttcttccg ccggtacggc tggcctatga aaattat 337
```

<210> 423

<211> 310

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(310)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 423

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atatggcatg gctacacaat cattgactat tagaggccag 60
aggagaatga ggcctggcct gggagccctg tgcctactan aagcncatta gattatccat 120
tcactgacag aacaggctct ttttgggtcc ttcttctcca ccacgatata cttgcagtcc 180
tccttcttga agattctttg gcagttgtct ttgtcataac ccacagggtg anaaacaagg 240
gtgcaacatg aaatttctgt ttcgtagcaa gtgcagtc cagattgtc aagtctgcc 300
tccgagttta 310
```

<210> 424

<211> 370

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(370)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 424
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg ataggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt agaggccaga 60
ggagaatgag gcctggcctg ggagccctgt gcctactaga agcacattag attatccatt 120
cactgacaga acaggtcttt ttgggtcct tcttctccac cacgatatac ttgcagtcct 180
ccttcttgaa gattcttttg cagttgtctt tgtcataacc cacaggtgta gaaacatcct 240
ggttgaatct cctggaactc cctcattagg tatgaaatag catgatgcat tgcataaagt 300
cacgaagggtg gcaaagatca caacgctgcc cagganaaca ttcattgtga taagcaggac 360
tccgtcgacg                                     370

```

```

<210> 425
<211> 216
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(216)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 425
aattgctatn ntttattttg ccactcaaaa taattaccaa aaaaaaaaaa tnttaaata 60
taacaacnca acatcaaggn aaananaaca ggaatggntg acntgcata aatnggccga 120
anattatcca ttatnttaag ggttgacttc agntacagc acacagacaa acatgcccag 180
gaggntntca ggaccgctcg atgtntntg aggagg                                     216

```

```

<210> 426
<211> 596
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 426
cttccagtga ggataaccct gttgccccgg gccgagggtc tccattaggc tctgattgat 60
tggcagtcag tgatggaagg gtgttctgat cattccgact gccccaaagg tcgctggcca 120
gctctctgtt ttgctgagtt ggcagtagga cctaatttgt taattaagag tagatggtga 180
gctgtccttg tattttgatt aacctaatgg ccttcccagc acgactcgga ttcagctgga 240
gacatcacgg caacttttaa tgaaatgatt tgaagggcca ttaagaggca ctccccgtta 300
ttaggcagtt catctgcact gataacttct tggcagctga gctggtcgga gctgtggccc 360
aaacgcacac ttggcttttg gttttgagat acaactctta atcttttagt catgcttgag 420
ggtggatggc cttttcagct ttaacccaat ttgcaactgc ttggaagtgt agccaggaga 480
atacactcat atactcgtgg gcttagaggc cacagcagat gtcattggtc tactgcctga 540
gtcccgtcgg tcccattcca ggaccttcca tcggcgagta cctgggagcc cgtgct      596

```

```

<210> 427
<211> 107
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(107)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 427
gaagaattca agtttaggtt attcaaaggg cttacngaga atcctanacc caggncctag 60

```

cccgggagca gccttanaga gctcctgttt gactgcccgg ctcagng

107

<210> 428

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(38)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 428

gaacttcna anaangactt tattcactat ttacatt

38

<210> 429

<211> 544

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 429

ctttgctgga cggaataaaa gtggacgcaa gcatgacctc ctgatgaggg cgctgcattt 60  
 attgaagagc ggctgcagcc ctgcggttca gattaaaatc cgagaattgt atagacgccg 120  
 atatccacga actcttgaag gactttctga tttatrcaca atcaaatacat cggttttcag 180  
 tttggatggt ggctcatcac ctgtagaacc tgacttggcc gtggctggaa tccactcgtt 240  
 gccttccact tcagttacac ctactcacc atctctcct gtgggttctg tgctgcttca 300  
 agatactaag cccacatttg agatgcagca gccatctccc ccaattcttc ctgtccatcc 360  
 tgatgtgcag ttaaaaaatc tgccctttta tgatgtcctt gatgttctca tcaagcccac 420  
 gagtttagtt caaagcagta ttcagcgatt tcaagagaag ttttttat.t ttgctttgac 480  
 acctcaacaa gttagagaga tatgcatatc cagggatttt ctgccaggtg gtaggagaga 540  
 ttat 544

<210> 430

<211> 507

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(507)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 430

cttatcncaa tggggctccc aaacttggtt gtgcagtgga aactccgggg gaattttgaa 60  
 gaacactgac acccatcttc caccocgaca ctctgattta attgggctgc agtgagaaca 120  
 gagcatcaat ttaaaaagct gcccagaatg ttntcctggg cagcgttgtg atctttgccn 180  
 ccttcgtgac tttatgcaat gcatcatgct atttcatacc taatgagggg gttccaggag 240  
 attcaarcag gatgtttcta cncctgtggg ttatgacaaa gacaactgcc aaagaatntt 300  
 caagaaggag gactgcaagt atatcgtggt ggagaagaag gacccaaaaa agacctgttc 360  
 tgtcagtgaa tggataatct aatgtgcttc tagtaggcac agggctccca ggccaggcct 420  
 cattctcctc tggcctctaa tagtcaatga ttgtgtagcc atgcctatca gtaaaaagat 480  
 ttttgagcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 507

<210> 431

<211> 392



<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(392)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 431  
gaaaattcag aatggataaa aacaaatgaa gtacaaaata tttcagattt acatagcgat 60  
aaacaagaaa gcacttatca ggaggactta caaatggaag tacactctan aaccatcatc 120  
tatcatggct aaatgtgaga ttagcacagc tgtattattt gtacattgca aacacctaga 180  
aagagatggg aaacaaaatc ccaggagttt tgtgtgtgga gtcctgggtt ttccaacaga 240  
catcattcca gcattctgag attagggnga ttggggatca ttctggagtt ggaatgttca 300  
acaaaagtga tgttgttagg taaaatgtac aacttctgga tctatgcaga cattgaaggt 360  
gcaatgagtc tggcttttac tctgctgttt ct 392

<210> 432  
<211> 387  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(387)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 432  
ggtatccnta cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattggngt agattaccac 60  
aaatgcaagg caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg 120  
ngtagtccaa gctctcggn a gtccagccac tngaaacat gctcccttta gattaacctc 180  
gtggacnctn ttgttgnatt gtctgaactg tagngccctg tattttgctt ctgctctnga 240  
attctgttgc ttctggggca tttccttgng atgcagagga ccaccacaca gatgacagca 300  
atctgaattg ntccaatcac agctgcgatt aagacatact gaaatcgta aggaccggga 360  
acaacgtata gaacactgga gtcccttt 387

<210> 433  
<211> 281  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(281)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 433  
ttcaactagc anagaanact gcttcagggn gtgtaaaatg aaaggcttcc acgcagttat 60  
ctgattaaag aacactaaga gagggacaag gctagaagcc gcaggatgtc tacactatag 120  
caggcnctat ttgggttggc tggaggagct gtggaaaaca tggagagatt ggcgctggag 180  
atcgccgtgg ctattcctcn ttgntattac accagngagg ntctctgtnt gccactgggt 240  
ttnaaaaccg ntatacaata atgatagaat aggacacaca t 281

<210> 434  
<211> 484

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 434

```
ttttaaaata agcatttagt gctcagtcct tactgagtac tctttctctc ccttcctctg 60
aatttaattc tttcaacttg caatttgcaa ggattacaca tttcactgtg atgtatattg 120
tggtgcaaaa aaaaaaaagt gtctttgttt aaaattactt ggtttgtgaa tccatcttgc 180
tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa acatctgaag 240
agctagtcta tcagcatctg acaggtgaat tggatgggtc tcagaacccat ttcacccaga 300
cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca taacaaacc 360
tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt agtcagcacc ccaccaaacc 420
tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataaag taccatgtc 480
ttta 484
```

&lt;210&gt; 435

&lt;211&gt; 424

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 435

```
gcgcccgtca gagcaggtca ctttctgcct tccacgtcct ccttcaagga agcccatgt 60
gggtagcttt caatatcgca gggtcttact cctctgcctc tataagctca aaccaccaa 120
cgatcgggca agtaaacccc ctccctcgcc gacttcggaa ctggcgagag ttcagcgag 180
atgggctgtt ggggaggggg caagatagat gagggggagc ggcattggtc ggggtgacc 240
cttggagaga ggaaaagggc cacaagaggg gctgccaccg cactaacgg agatggcct 300
ggtagagacc tttgggggtc tggaaacctt ggactcccca tgctctaact ccacactct 360
gctatcagaa acttaacctt gaggattttc tctgtttttc actcgcaata aatcagagc 420
aaac 424
```

&lt;210&gt; 436

&lt;211&gt; 667

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(667)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 436

```
accttgggaa nactctcaca atataaaggg tcgtagactt tactccaaat tccaaaaagg 60
tcctggccat gtaatcctga aagttttccc aaggtagcta taaaatcctt ataaggggtg 120
agcctcttct ggaattcttc tgatttcaaa gtctcactct caagttcttg aaaacgaggg 180
cagttcctga aaggcaggta tagcaactga tcttcagaaa gaggaactgt gtgcaccggg 240
atgggctgcc agagtaggat aggattccag atgctgacac cttctggggg aaacagggct 300
gccaggtttg tcatagcact catcaaagtc cggtcacagt ctgtgcttcg aatataaacc 360
tgttcatgtt tataggactc attcaagaat tttctatata tctttcttat atactctcca 420
agttcataat gctgctccat gcccagctgg gtgagttggc caaatccttg tggccatgag 480
gattccttta tggggtcagt gggaaagggtg tcaatgggac ttcgggtctc atgccgaaac 540
accaaagtca caaacttcaa ctcttggtt agtacacttc ggtctagcca gaaaaaagg 600
agaacaaga agccaaggct aaggcttgct gccctgccag gaggaggggt gcagctctca 660
tgttgag 667
```

&lt;210&gt; 437

&lt;211&gt; 693

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 437

```

ctacgtctca accctcattt ttaggtaagg aatcttaagt ccaaagatat taagtgactc 60
acacagccag gtaaggaaag ctggattggc acactaggac tctaccatac cgggttttgt 120
taaagctcag gttaggaggc tgataagctt ggaaggaaact tcagacagct ttttcagatc 180
ataaaaagata attcttagcc catgttcttc tccagagcag acctgaaatg acagcacagc 240
aggtaactct ctattttcac cctcttgct tctactctct ggcagtcaga cctgtgggag 300
gccatgggag aaagcagctc tctggatgtt tgtacagatc atggactatt ctctgtggac 360
catttctcca ggttacccta ggtgtcacta ttggggggac agccagcatc tttagctttc 420
atttgagttt ctgtctgtct tcagtagagg aaacttttgc tcttcacact tcacatctga 480
acacctaaact gctgttgctc ctgaggtggt gaaagacaga tatagagctt acagtattta 540
tcctatttct aggcactgag ggctgtgggg taccttgtgg tgccaaaaca gatcctgttt 600
taaggacatg ttgcttcaga gatgtctgta actatctggg ggctctgttg gctctttacc 660
ctgcatcatg tgctctcttg gctgaaaatg acc                                     693

```

&lt;210&gt; 438

&lt;211&gt; 360

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 438

```

ctgcttatca caatgaatgt tctcctgggc agcgttgtga tctttgccac cttcgtgact 60
ttatgcaatg catcatgcta tttcatacct aatgagggag ttccaggaga ttcaaccagg 120
atgtttctac acctgtgggt tatgacaaag acaactgcc aagaatcttc aagaaggagg 180
actgcaagta tatctgggtg agaagaagga ccaaaaaaag acctgttctg tcagtgaatg 240
gataatctaa tgtgcttcta gtaggcacag ggctcccag ccaggcccca ttctcctctg 300
gcctctaata gtcaataatt gtgtagccat gcctatcagt aaaaagattt ttgagcaaac 360

```

&lt;210&gt; 439

&lt;211&gt; 431

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(431)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 439

```

gttcctnnta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggct tcttgtttct gctttttttc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtgtg tgacttttgt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccatgta cacttttccc actgaccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtccata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatcttagtag t                                     431

```

&lt;210&gt; 440

&lt;211&gt; 523

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 440

```
agagataaaag cttaggtcaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggatcttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaagtgc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttacccat cagttccagc 240
cttctctcaa ggagaggcaa agaaaggaga tacagtggag acatctggaa agttttctcc 300
actggaaaac tgctactatc tgtttttata tttctgttaa aatatatgag gctacagaac 360
taaaaattaa aacctctttg tgctcccttg tcttggaaca tttatgttcc ttttaaagaa 420
acaaaaatca aactttacag aaagatttga tgtatgtaac acatatagca gctcttgaag 480
tatatatatc atagcaaata agtcattctga tgagaacaag cta 523
```

&lt;210&gt; 441

&lt;211&gt; 430

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 441

```
gttcctccta actcctgcc a gaaacagctc tcctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggtc tcttgtttct gcttttttcc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtccatttga cacctttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtccata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatttagtag 430
```

&lt;210&gt; 442

&lt;211&gt; 362

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 442

```
ctaaggaatt agtagtgttc ccatcacttg tttggagtgt gctatttctaa aagattttga 60
tttcctggaa tgacaattat attttaactt tgggtggggg aagagttata ggaccacagt 120
cttcacttct gatacttgta aattaatctt ttattgcact tgttttgacc attaagctat 180
atgttttagaa atggtcattt tacggaaaaa ttagaaaaat tctgataata gtgcagaata 240
aatgaattaa tgttttactt aatttatatt gaactgtcaa tgacaaataa aaattctttt 300
tgattatttt ttgttttcat ttaccagaat aaaaactaag aattaaaagt ttgattacag 360
tc 362
```

&lt;210&gt; 443

&lt;211&gt; 624

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(624)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 443

```
ttttttttt gcaacacaat atacatcaca gtgaaatgtg taatccttgc aaattgcaag 60
ttgaaagaat taaattcaga ggaggggaga gaaagagtac tcagtaggga ctgagcacta 120
aatgcttatt ttaaaagaaa tgtaaagagc agaaagcaat tcaggctacc ctgccttttg 180
tgctggctag tactccggtc ggtgtcagca gcacgtggca ttgaacattg caatgtggag 240
```

```

cccaaaccac agaaaatggg gtgaaattgg ccaactttct attaacttgg ctctctgttt 300
tataaaatat tgtgaataat atcacctact tcaaagggca gttatgaggc ttaaatgaac 360
taacgcctac aaaacactta aacatagata acataggtgc aagtactatg tatctggtac 420
atggtaaaca tccttattat taaagtcaac gctaaaatga atgtgtgtgc atatgctaata 480
agtacagaga gagggcactt aaaccaacta agggcctgga gggaagggtt cctggaaaga 540
ngatgcttgt gctgggtcca aatcttggtc tactatgacc ttggccaaat tatttaaact 600
ttgtccctat ctgctaaaca gatc 624

```

```

<210> 444
<211> 425
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(425)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 444
gcacatcatt nntcttgcatt tctttgagaa taagaagatc agtaaatagt tcagaagtgg 60
gaagctttgt ccaggcctgt gtgtgaaccc aatgttttgc ttagaaatag aacaagtaag 120
ttcattgcta tagcataaca caaaatttgc ataagtgttg gtcagcaaat ccttgaatgc 180
tgcttaatgt gagagggttg taaaatcctt tgtgcaacac tctaactccc tgaatgtttt 240
gctgtgctgg gacctgtgca tgccagacaa ggccaagctg gctgaaagag caaccagcca 300
cctctgcaat ctgccacetc ctgctggcag gatttgtttt tgcatcctgt gaagagccaa 360
ggaggcacca gggcataagt gagtagactt atggtcgacg cggccgcgaa tttagtagta 420
gtaga 425

```

```

<210> 445
<211> 414
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(414)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 445
catgtttatg nttttggatt actttgggca cctagtgttt ctaaatcgtc tatcattctt 60
ttctgttttt caaaagcaga gatggccaga gtctcaacaa actgtatctt caagtctttg 120
tgaaattctt tgcattgtggc agattatttg atgtagtctt cttaaactag catataaatc 180
tgggtgtgtt cagataaatg aacagcaaaa tgtggtggaa ttaccatttg gaacattgtg 240
aatgaaaaat tgtgtctcta gattatgtaa caaataacta ttctctaacc attgatcttt 300
ggatttttat aatcctactc acaaatagact aggccttctc tcttgtattt tgaagcagt 360
tgggtgctgg attgataaaa aaaaaaaaaa tcgacgcggc cgcaattta gtag 414

```

```

<210> 446
<211> 631
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(631)

```

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 446

```

acaaattaga anaaagtgcc agagaacacc acataccttg tccggaacat tacaatggct 60
tctgcatgca tgggaagtgt gagcattcta tcaatatgca ggagccatct tgcagggtgtg 120
atgctgggta tactggacaa cactgtgaaa aaaaggacta cagtgttcta tacgttgttc 180
ccggctcctgt acgatttcag tatgtcttaa tcgcagctgt gattggaaca attcagattg 240
ctgtcatctg tgtgggtggc ctctgcatca caagggccaa actttaggta atagcattgg 300
actgagattt gtaaaccttc caaccttcca ggaaatgccc cagaagcaac agaattcaca 360
gacagaagca aaatacaggg cactacagtt cagacaatac aacaagagcg tccacgaggt 420
taatctaaag ggagcatgtt tcacagtggc tggactaccg agagcttggg ctacacaata 480
cagtattata gacaaaagaa taagacaaga gatctacaca tgttgccctg catttgtggg 540
aatctacacc aatgaaaaca tgtactacag ctatatattga ttatgtatgg atatatttga 600
aatagtatac attgtcttga tgttttttct g 631

```

<210> 447

<211> 585

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(585)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 447

```

ccttgggaaa antntcacia tataaagggt cgtagacttt actccaaatt ccaaaaagggt 60
cctggccatg taatcctgaa agttttccca aggtagctat aaaatcctta taagggtgca 120
gcctcttctg gaattcctct gatttcaaag tctcactctc aagttcttga aaacgagggc 180
agttcctgaa aggcaggtat agcaactgat cttcagaaaag aggaactgtg tgcaccggga 240
tgggctgcca gaggtaggata ggattccaga tgctgacacc ttctggggga aacagggtcg 300
ccagggttgt catagcactc atcaaagtcc ggtcaacgtc tgtgcttcga atataaacct 360
gttcatgttt ataggactca ttcaagaatt ttctatatct ctttcttata tactctccaa 420
gttcataatg ctgctccatg cccagctggg tgagttggcc aaatccttgt ggccatgagg 480
attcctttat ggggtcagtg ggaaagggtg caatgggact tcggtctcca tgccgaaaca 540
ccaaagtcac aaacttcaac tccttggtca gtacacttcg gtcta 585

```

<210> 448

<211> 93

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(93)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 448

```

tgctcgtggg tcattctgan nnccgaactg acctgcccag ccctgccgan ggccnccat 60
ggctccctag tgccctggag agganggggc tag 93

```

<210> 449

<211> 706

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(706)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 449

```

ccaagttcat gctntgtgct ggacgctgga cagggggcaa aagcnnttgc tcgtgggtca 60
ttctgancac cgaactgacc atgccagccc tgccgatggc cctccatggc tccttagtgc 120
cctggagagg aggtgtctag tcagagagta gtcctggaag gtggcctctg ngaggagcca 180
cggggacagc atcctgcaga tggtcgggcg cgtcccattc gccattcagg ctgcgcaact 240
gttgggaagg gcgatcggtg cgggcctctt cgctattacg ccagctggcg aaagggggat 300
gtgctgcaag gcgattaagt tgggtaacgc caggggtttt ccagtcncga cgttgtaaaa 360
cgacggccag tgaattgaat ttaggtgacn ctatagaaga gctatgacgt cgcattgcacg 420
cgtagctaag cttggatcct cttagagcggc cgccactac tactaaattc gcggcgcgct 480
cgacgtggga tcncactga gagagtggag agtgacatgt gctggacnct gtccatgaag 540
cactgagcag aagctggagg cacaacgcnc cagacactca cagctactca ggaggctgag 600
aacaggttga acctgggagg tggaggttgc aatgagctga gatcaggccn ctgcnccecca 660
gcatggatga cagagtgaaa ctccatctta aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 706

```

&lt;210&gt; 450

&lt;211&gt; 493

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 450

```

gagacggagt gtcactctgt tggccaggct ggagtgcagc aagacactgt ctaagaaaaa 60
acagttttta aaggtaaaac aacataaaaa gaaatatacct atagtggaaa taagagagtc 120
aaatgaggct gagaacttta caaagggatc ttacagacat gtccccaata tcaactgcatg 180
agcctaagta taagaacaac ctttggggag aaaccatcat ttgacagtga ggtacaattc 240
caagtcaggt agtgaaatgg gtggaattaa actcaaatta atcctgccag ctgaaacgca 300
agagacactg tcagagagtt aaaaagttag ttctatccat gaggtagattc cacagtcttc 360
tcaagtcaac acatctgtga actcacagac caagttctta aaccactgtt caaactctgc 420
tacacatcag aatcacctgg agagctttac aaactcccat tgccgagggt cgacgcggcc 480
gcgaatttag tag 493

```

&lt;210&gt; 451

&lt;211&gt; 501

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(501)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 451

```

gggcgcgtcc cattcgccat tcaggctgcg caactgttgg gaagggcgat cgggtgcgggc 60
ctcttcgcta ttacgccagc tggcgaaagg gggatgtgct gcaaggcgat taagttgggt 120
aacgccaggg ttttcccagt cncgacgttg taaaacgacg gccagtgaat tgaatttagg 180
tgacnctata gaagagctat gacgtcgcat gcacgcgtac gtaagcttgg atcctctaga 240
gcggccgcct actactacta aattcgcggc cgcgtcgacg tgggatccnc actgagagag 300
tggagagtga catgtgctgg acnctgtcca tgaagcactg agcagaagct ggaggcacia 360
cgncacagac actcacagct actcaggagg ctgagaacag gttgaacctg ggagggtggag 420
gttgcaatga gctgagatca ggcnctgcn cccagcatg gatgacagag tgaaactcca 480

```

tcttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a

501

<210> 452

<211> 51

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(51)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 452

agacgggttc accnttacaa cnccttttag gatgggnntt ggggagcaag c

51

<210> 453

<211> 317

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(317)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 453

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acatctgaag agctagtcta tcagcatctg gcaagtgaat tggatgggtc tcagaaccat 120  
ttcacccana cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca 180  
taacaaaccc tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt antcagcacc 240  
cccaccaaac tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataagg 300  
tacctatgac tttatta 317

<210> 454

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 454

ttcgaggtag aatcaactct cagagtgtag ttctcttcta tagatgagtc agcattaata 60  
taagccacgc cagctcttg aaggagtctt gaattctcct ctgctcactc agtagaacca 120  
agaagaccaa attcttctgc atcccagctt gcaaacaaaa ttgttcttct aggtctccac 180  
ccttcttttt tcagtgttcc aaagctcttc acaatttcat gaacaacagc t 231

<210> 455

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 455

taccaaagag ggcataataa tcagtctcac agtaggggtc accatcctcc aagtgaaaaa 60  
cattgttccg aatgggcttt ccacaggcta cacacacaaa acaggaaaca tgccaagttt 120  
gtttcaacgc attgatgact tctccaagga tcttcttttg gcatcgacca cattcagggg 180  
caaagaattt ctcatagcac agctcacaat acagggtctc tttctcctct a 231



<210> 456  
<211> 231  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 456  
ttggcaggta cctttacaaa gaagacacca taccttatgc gttattaggt ggaataatca 60  
ttccattcag tattatcggt attattcttg gagaaaccct gtctgtttac tgtaaccctt 120  
tgcactcaaa ttccctttatc aggaataact acatagccac tatttacaaa gccattggaa 180  
cctttttatt tgggtgcagct gctagtcagt ccctgactga cattgccaag t 231

<210> 457  
<211> 231  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(231)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 457  
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gcattccctta atatgatctt gctataatta gatttttctc cattagagtt catacagttt 120  
tatttgattt tattagcaat ctctttcaga agacccttga gatcattaag ctttgtatcc 180  
agttgtctaa atcgatgcct catttcctct gaggtgtcgc tggcttttgc g 231

<210> 458  
<211> 231  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 458  
aggctctggt cccccactt ccactccctt ctactctctc taggactggg ctgggccaag 60  
agaagagggg tgggttagga agccgttgag acctgaagcc ccaccctcta ccttccttca 120  
acaccctaac cttgggtaac agcatttgga attatcattt gggatgagta gaatttccaa 180  
ggtcctgggt taggcatttt ggggggccag accccaggag aagaagattc t 231

<210> 459  
<211> 231  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 459  
ggtaccgagg ctgcctgaca cagagaaacc ccaacgcgag gaaaggaatg gccagccaca 60  
ccttcgcgaa acctgtggtg gccaccagt cctaacggga caggacagag agacagagca 120  
gccctgcact gttttccctc caccacagcc atcctgtccc tcattggctc tgtgctttcc 180  
actatacaca gtcaccgtcc caatgagaaa caagaaggag caccctccac a 231

<210> 460  
<211> 231  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 460

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gcagggtataa catgctgcaa caacagatgt gactaggaac ggccggtgac atggggaggg 60
cctatcaccc tattcttggg ggtgcttct tcacagtgat catgaagcct agcagcaa 120
cccacctccc cacacgcaca cggccagcct ggagcccaca gaagggtcct cctgcagcca 180
gtggagcttg gtccagcctc cagtccaccc ctaccaggct taaggataga a 231
```

&lt;210&gt; 461

&lt;211&gt; 231

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 461

```
cgaggtttga gaagctctaa tgtgcagggg agccgagaag caggcggcct agggagggtc 60
gcgtgtgctc cagaagagtg tgtgcatgcc agaggggaaa caggcgcctg tgtgtcctgg 120
gtggggttca gtgaggagtg ggaatttggg tcagcagaac caagccgtg ggtgaataag 180
agggggattc catggcactg atagagccct atagtctcag agctgggaat t 231
```

&lt;210&gt; 462

&lt;211&gt; 231

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 462

```
aggtaccctc attgtagcca tgggaaaatt gatgttcagt ggggatcagt gaattaaatg 60
gggtcatgca agtataaaaa ttaaaaaaaa aagacttcac gcccaatctc atatgatgtg 120
gaagaactgt tagagagacc aacagggtag tgggttagag atttcagag tcttacattt 180
tctagaggag gtatttaatt tcttctcact catccagtgt tgtatttagg a 231
```

&lt;210&gt; 463

&lt;211&gt; 231

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 463

```
tactccagcc tgggtgacaga gcgagaccct atcacccccc cccaccccac caaaaaaaaa 60
actgagtaga cagggtgtcct cttggcatgg taagtcttaa gtccccctcc agatctgtga 120
catttgacag gtgtcttttc ctctggacct cgggtgtcccc atctgagtga gaaaaggcag 180
tggggagggtg gatcttccag tcgaagcggg atagaagccc gtgtgaaaag c 231
```

&lt;210&gt; 464

&lt;211&gt; 231

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 464

```
gtactctaag attttatcta agttgccttt tctgggtggg aaagttaa ccttagtgact 60
aaggacatca catatgaaga atgtttaagt tggagggtgg aacgtgaatt gcaaacaggg 120
cctgtctcag tgactgtgtg cctgtagtcc cagctactcg ggagtctgtg tgaggccagg 180
ggtgcccagc caccagctag atgctctgta acttctaggc ccatttttc c 231
```

&lt;210&gt; 465

&lt;211&gt; 231

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 465

```

catgttgttg tagctgtggc aatgctggct gcctctcaga cagggttaac ttcagctcct 60
gtggcaaat agcaacaaat tctgacatca tatttatggt ttctgtatct ttgttgatga 120
aggatggcac aatttttgc tgtgttcata atatactcag attagttcag ctccatcaga 180
taaaactggag acatgcagga cattagggta gtgttgtagc tctggtaatg a 231

```

&lt;210&gt; 466

&lt;211&gt; 231

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 466

```

cagggtacctc ttccattgg atactgtgct agcaagcatg ctctccgggg tttttttaat 60
ggccttcgaa cagaacttgc cacataccca ggtataatag tttctaactat ttgccagga 120
cctgtgcaat caaatattgt ggagaattcc ctactggag aagtcacaaa gactataggg 180
aataatggag accagtccca caagatgaca accagtcgtt ggtgcggct g 231

```

&lt;210&gt; 467

&lt;211&gt; 311

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 467

```

gtacaccctg gcacagtcca atctgaactg gttcggcact catctttcat gagatggatg 60
tggcggcttt tctccttttt catcaagact cctcagcagg gagccagac cagcctgcac 120
tgtgccttaa cagaaggctt tgagattcta agtgggaatc atttcagtga ctgtcatgtg 180
gcacgggtct ctgcccaagc tcgtaatgag actatagcaa ggcggctgtg ggcgtcagt 240
tgtgacctgc tgggcctccc aatagactaa caggcagtcg cagttggacc caagagaaga 300
ctgcagcaga c 311

```

&lt;210&gt; 468

&lt;211&gt; 3112

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 468

```

cattgtgttg ggagaaaaac agaggggaga tttgtgtggc tgcagccgag ggagaccagg 60
aagatctgca tgggtgggaag gacctgatga tacagagttt gataggagac aattaaaggc 120
tgggaaggcac tggatgcctg atgatgaagt ggactttcaa actggggcac tactgaaacg 180
atgggatggc cagagacaca ggagatgagt tggagcaagc tcaataacaa agtgggttcaa 240
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gtgaatgttg atgattggat gatcatttct catctctgag cctcagggtc cccatccata 360
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catttgggtgg aactgagaaa tggcataaca ccaaatttaa tatatgtcag atgttactat 540
gattatcatt caatctcata gttttgtcat ggcccaattt atcctcact gtgctcaac 600
aaattgaact gttaacaaag gaatctctgg tcctgggtaa tggctgagca ccatgagca 660
tttccatttc agttggcttc ttgggtttgc tagctgcac actagtcac ttaaataaat 720
gaagttttaa catttctcca gtgattttt tatctcacct ttgaagatac tatgttatgt 780
gattaaataa agaacttgag aagaacaggt ttcattaaac ataaaatcaa tgtagacgca 840
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tccaaagcca acgtcgaatt ttgaaacata tcaaagctct tcttcaagac aaataatcta 1140
tagtacatct ttcttatggg atgcacttat gaaaaatggg ggctgtcaac atctagtcac 1200

```

```

tttagctctc aaaatgggtc attttaagag aaagtttttag aatctcatat ttattcctgt 1260
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ataagaaagg ctgctgactt taccatctga ggccacacat ctgctgaaat ggagataatt 1380
aacatcacta gaaacagcaa gatgacaata taatgtctaa gtagtgacat gtttttgac 1440
atttccagcc cctttaaata tccacacaca caggaagcac aaaaggaagc acagagatcc 1500
ctgggagaaa tggccggccg ccattctggg tcatcgatga gcctcgccct gtgctggtc 1560
ccgcttgtga gggaaggaca ttagaaaatg aattgatgtg ttctttaaag gatgggcagg 1620
aaaacagatc ctggtgtgga tatttatttg aacgggatta cagatttgaa atgaagtcac 1680
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atcatttcat atttctaacc ctcaaaacaa agctgttgta atatctgatc tctacgggtc 1920
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cagcatgatc attacggagt gaattatcta atcaacatca tcttcagtgt ctttgcccat 2220
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tttgccttg tagttaattg aaagaaatag ggcactcttg tgagccactt tagggttcac 3060
tcctggcaat aaagaattta caaagagcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 3112

```

&lt;210&gt; 469

&lt;211&gt; 2229

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 469

```

agctctttgt aaattcttta ttgccaggag tgaaccttaa agtggctcac aagagtgtcc 60
tatttctttc aattaactac aaggacaaac acatctcaaa gttgagataa gtgaccagta 120
tgatttgcca aaattctaaa gcgcactcac catgaaatgg ataaaggtta cctttgggga 180
tttgactctg atgaattctg tgaaaagctt gttggatatt gtgatagaga tagagaaatg 240
aagtatatta tataagatac tatgagggtc cctgcctttg ctccacatcc caggcttaca 300
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ccttctttgc atgaagtaag atagtcaact tattcaaaac ttacatcatc tctagattta 480
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ggagggtatg ggagaggctg tggctgtata cagcctcagt acaaggctaa gcattttaac 660
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tggaatacaa aatatgtaat taaattccca tagctgcatg taacattgaa ttcttccagg 780
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gcacaaaagt gggaaatgaa ttccagtatg ggcaagaca ctgaggatga tgttgattag 900
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agtgcctgac acacaccatt ctcttgaggt cccctctaga gatccacag gtcatatgac 2040
ttcttgggga gcagtggctc acacctgtaa tcccagcact ttgggaggct gaggcagggt 2100
ggtcacctga ggtcaggagt tcaagaccag cctggccaat atggtgaaac cccatctcta 2160
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aatggaatt
2229

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&lt;210&gt; 470

&lt;211&gt; 2426

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 470

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caaaattcta aagcgactc accatgaaat ggataaagggt tacctttggg gatttgcact 180
gcataaactc tgtgaaaagc ttgttgata ttgtgataga gatagagaaa tgaagtatat 240
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gggtgacggg tttgcccaac acaatg

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&lt;210&gt; 471

&lt;211&gt; 812

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 471

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gaacaaaaat agtaatgtta ttctacagt tagaaaaggc acagtacaga tctgggaact 60
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gaacgcacag tttaggcagc agggccagaa tctgacct ctgccccgtg gttatctct 240
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aagccatcaa gattttctcg tctgttttcc tctcattggt aatgctcact ttgtgacttc 360
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tcctttaagg aacacatcaa ttcatcttct aatgtccttc cctcacaagc gggaccaggc 480
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gtgcttctt ttgtgcttcc tgtgtgtgtg gatattttaa ggggctggaa atgtgcaaaa 600
acatgtcact acttagacat tatattgtca tcttgctgtt tctagtgtg ttaattatct 660
ccatttcagc agatgtgtgg cctcagatgg taaagtcagc agccttctct atttctcacc 720
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&lt;210&gt; 472

&lt;211&gt; 515

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(515)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 472

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gttccagaat tattggctct tgcagcccg tgaatctcag caagaggaa caccaactga 180
caatcaggat attgaacctg gacaagagag agaaggaaca cctccgatcg aagaacgtaa 240
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ctctgatgta aaagagaaga ctccacctaa tcctaagcat gctaagacta aagaagcagg 360
agatgggcag ccataagtta aaaagaagac aagctgaagc tacacacatg gctgatgtca 420

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cattgaaaat gtgactgaaa atttgaaaat tctctcaata aagtttgagt tttctctgaa 480  
gaaaaaaaaa naaaaaaaaa aaanaaaaan aaaaaa 515